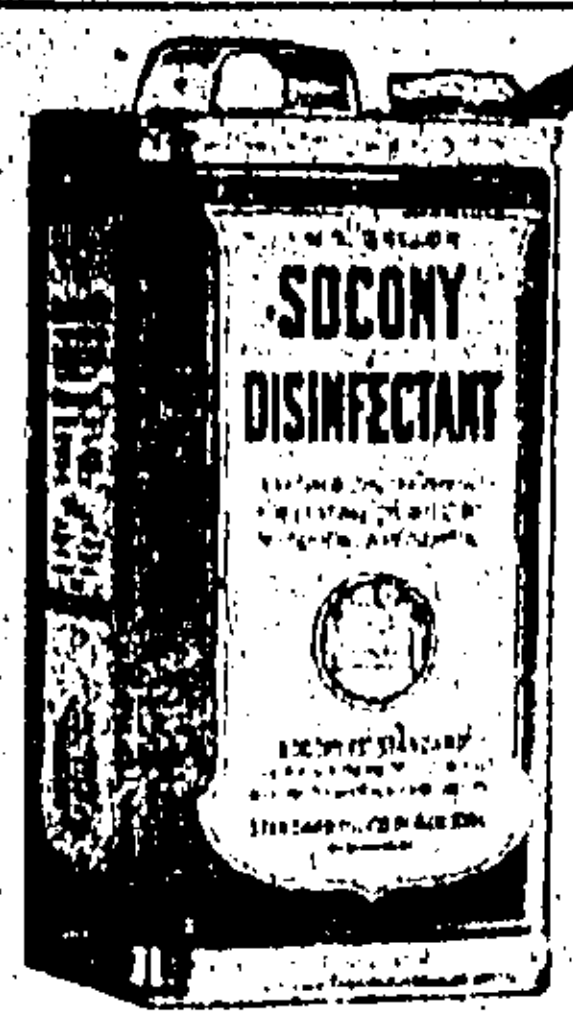




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TRAINS TO CANTON SUSPENDED.

KWANGSI FORCES MAKING BOLD ATTACK.

NAVY "INDEPENDENT."

Startling developments have occurred in connexion with the Kwangsi operations aiming at the capture of Canton, these leading to the stoppage of all trains between Kowloon and Canton.

Not only are the Kwangsi troops moving on Canton from West River districts and also from the south, but news is to hand this morning of operations along the Canton-Kowloon Railway, where serious fighting is reported to be taking place.

The fighting in this area is altogether unexpected, and although details are not to hand it is believed that the hostilities are between pro-Kwangsi and pro-Nanking troops who are struggling for control of Kwangtung Province.

Navy Won't Fight.

Coinciding with these developments is another startling report to the effect that the Canton Navy has declared its "independence" and that Admiral Chan Chak, in command thereof, has left Canton. Reports say that he has arrived in Hongkong.

Regarding the fighting on the Canton-Kowloon Railway, this is thought most likely to be between the forces of General Hau King-tong and the Cantonese Generals now in control in Canton. General Hau was formerly Commander of the 2nd Canton Division and was a faithful supporter of Marshal Li Chai-sum. He had until recently been stationed in Swatow.

On the overthrow of the Kwangsi Clique in Canton, General Hau refused to join Generals Chan Chai-tong and Chan Ming-shu, and he was consequently dismissed by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, who appointed General Tang Yin-wah in his place.

Opportunity Seized.

As General Hau was Garrison Commissioner of East Kwangtung, with headquarters in Swatow, most of his troops have been stationed along the East River and the railway line. General Tang failed to assume command of these troops when General Hau was dismissed, as their leaders, Generals Li Mo-chi and Wan Ying-kui, remained loyal to their old chief, who, it is said, has since come to Hongkong.

It is thought that, taking advantage of the opportunity provided by Canton's war with Kwangsi on the West River, General Hau's forces have seized the railway line and are attempting to join in the attack on Canton.

This morning, the railway authorities in Kowloon were advised from Canton to cease running all trains to that city, communication with which by railway is thus now cut off. The train from Kowloon went up yesterday afternoon, but the express which was to have left Canton at 8.10 this morning was cancelled at the last moment. It is not yet known when the service will be resumed.

Chinese firms in Hongkong have also received instructions from their agents in Canton that no cargo should be sent up for the time being, owing to the possibility of fighting in or around Canton in the near future.

Shanghai Falls.

With regard to the operations on the West River, news reaching the Nam Chung Po this morning indicates that the Kwangsi troops have made rapid progress in their advance towards Canton. They have seized Shuihing, which is regarded as a vital point, and the Canton troops are reported to be in retreat.

Progress by the Kwangsi troops is also reported from the south, and it thus appears that, with moves from so many quarters, the early capture of Canton is by no means improbable.

Shanghai, May 7. The Government is reported to have hired eight steamers for the conveyance of troops to Canton.

(Continued on Page 7.)

REPARATION PLAN BOMBSHELL.

BRITAIN INTENDED AS THE FINANCIAL VICTIM.

STONG OBJECTIONS.

Paris, May 7. The plan advanced by Mr. Owen D. Young, the principal American delegate and the chairman of the Committee of Experts on Reparations, as a compromise scheme for the settlement of the deadlock, has been issued for publication, and the details have caused a tremendous sensation in British financial circles.

It is revealed that Great Britain is the proposed financial victim of the scheme, though the British delegates have already indicated that they will object to it.

The plan involves a revision of the percentages of the German payments to each creditor as fixed at the Spa Conference, and the working of the suggested revision is that Britain's share (23 per cent. with the Dominions) shall be considerably decreased and the difference transferred to the other creditor countries.

The British delegation was amazed at the discovery of Mr. Young's precise method of settling the deadlock, of which he had not given the slightest intimation.

Sir Josiah Stamp, the principal British delegate, immediately informed Mr. Young that the plan would be completely unacceptable to Britain.

The British Government holds that the revision of the Spa percentages is quite outside the competence of the present Conference.

BARDOLI "NO TAX" CAMPAIGN.

RESISTANCE TO INCREASES JUSTIFIED.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Bombay, May 7.

The serious affair in the Bardoli district in July last year when the peasants entered upon a No Tax Strike, which they were only persuaded to drop when the Governor of Bombay promised to appoint a committee of enquiry to consider their grievances, is recalled by the issue to-day of the report of the committee.

The members devoted their attention mainly to the question of the re-assessments, which were almost entirely responsible for the No-Tax Campaign.

The report declares that statistics made available regarding rental and sale have been proved to have been carelessly compiled. The Committee regarded them as completely unreliable, while they are also of opinion that the estimates of agricultural profits, upon which the re-assessments were largely based, were unduly high.

The Committee proposes an increased assessment of 5.7 per cent. instead of the 22 per cent. against which the passive resistance campaign was launched.

The Bombay Government, in authorising the publication of the Report, has also issued a statement promising to take steps to give effect to the Committee's recommendations, as well as the grouping of the villages, forthwith.

U.S. NAVAL & MILITARY ACADEMIES.

NEGROES NOMINATED FOR EXAMINATIONS.

Washington, May 7.

Mr. De Priest, a member of the House of Representatives, who is the only coloured man in Congress, has nominated from his district in Chicago two negro boys to take the examination at the Annapolis Naval Academy.

Another negro will take the examination at the West Point Military Academy.

This is the first time for many years in which negroes have been nominated for these Academies.

Reuter's American Service.

ARE SIGNATURES GENUINE?

PROF. SHELLSHEAR IN WITNESS BOX.

HANDWRITING PROBLEMS IN BANK CASE.

AN EXPERT OPINION.

Professor J. L. Shellshear, of the Hongkong University, called by the defence as an expert witness on handwriting, gave his opinion unhesitatingly that the signatures of Mr. C. Mei, Messrs. and Mr. T. Black on the three Government cheques for a total amount of over \$260,000, were genuine.

This evidence was given this morning at the resumed hearing of the case in which the Government is suing the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for the re-crediting of the sum mentioned.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, counsel for the Bank, drew from witness an agreement with the proposition that the mechanism required in the reproduction of a word with personal characteristics was so complex that, in his view, it would be a miracle.

Continuing his address to the jury this morning, Mr. Jenkin spoke of duty as affecting the Government and the Bank, asking what would have been the position as between the Government, particularly the Treasury Department, and the Bank if the occurrence with regard to the extraction of cheques from Exhibits "E" and "F" were discovered and their true value properly appreciated in the Treasury at the time the discoveries were made?

Four Points

Mr. Jenkin then stressed the following four points: (1) That Tsang On-wing was admittedly the Colonial Treasurer's deputy in connexion with looking after the cheque books, checking them and seeing to their safety. It was left entirely to Tsang and, in a minor degree, to Cheung Man-kuen.

(2) It was Tsang On-wing's duty to report an occurrence of that kind to his chief, either directly or through Mr. Black.

(3) If Tsang had reported the occurrence with regard to the first book, Exhibit "E", then the extraction of cheques from the next book Exhibit "F" from which the disputed cheques, "A", "B" and "C" were taken, would have been impossible.

(4) If Tsang had reported with regard to "E" or if he had failed to report that, as he did, and had reported "F", then Mr. Messer would at once have reported to the Bank.

Mr. Jenkin proceeded to read extracts of the evidence, bearing on these points.

Principal's Position.

Counsel said that the position he wished to put to the jury was that if a principal, that was, the head of a department, gave a duty of that class to a subordinate, such as Tsang On-wing, and the latter became acquainted with a fact which it would be his duty to report to his chief, if he failed to report, then his principal was to be taken as having received that information at the time when the discovery was made.

On the evidence Tsang should have reported, but he did not do so. Mr. Messer could get out of it on the ground that Tsang failed to report it. If it was Tsang's duty to report then Mr. Messer must be taken as having had the information on the day Tsang should have reported it.

Mr. Jenkin said it was obvious, where there were patent reasons for suspecting either the actual commission of a fraud, or the probability that fraud was afoot, as between man and man, it was the duty of one to take every reasonable precaution one could to protect the other person from the effects of the commission of fraud or the possibility of its commission.

Following Precedent.

Dealing with another set of circumstances where the question of duty arose, counsel said that if

(Continued on Page 8.)

MORE RAIN PROVES WELCOME.

PROSPECT OF RESTRICTIONS BEING MODIFIED.

FAR BETTER OUTLOOK.

The break in the weather, with the rains which fell last night and which continued this morning, preclude the probability, according to officials of the P.W.D., of any really serious shortage of water in the Colony.

Last night a steady rain fell and over an inch was registered in Hongkong with the resultant addition of 3,000,000 gallons of water in the reservoirs. Since eight o'clock this morning when the last gauge was read, there has been a gentle but steady downpour, and it is officially stated that the present restrictions will be modified at the end of the month if the gentle rains continue.

Until a further possibility to remove all restrictions, the policy now being to conserve the water supply, but weather forecasts point to a continuance of the rains, according to officials of the P.W.D.

On the Kowloon side the fall of rain, according to the P.W.D., was negligible up to 8 a.m. The Royal Observatory, however, reports that the actual rainfall for the 24 hours ended at 10 a.m. was 1.37 inches, and although this was not so great as that for Friday morning last, when 2.17 fell in two hours, it has proved most welcome.

From Friday to to-day inclusive, rain has been registered on three days, the total fall reaching 4.27 inches.

BERLIN SHOOTING DISCLOSURES.

NO EVIDENCE OF FIRING BY CIVILIANS.

POLICE TO BE SUED.

Berlin, May 7.

The dissatisfaction of the British community regarding the circumstances in which the newspaper correspondent, Mr. Charles Mackay met his death, is being followed by protests against the police handling of the situation from other quarters.

It is hinted that the measures taken by the police exceeded the requirements, and the shopkeepers in the Wedding district are combining to make a claim against the police for compensation and damages caused through loss of trade.

The representatives of the shopkeepers declare that the streets were in no danger from the Communists.

Some interesting facts have been brought out by the enquiry held into the deaths of the victims of the disturbances.

Post-mortems have been performed on seventeen of the twenty-four victims of the rioting, and the examination has disclosed that all of them were killed by police bullets.

Incidentally, the enquiry has not established that any civilian fired a single shot against the police.

COTTON INDUSTRY DECISION.

SHORT-TIME TO CEASE THIS WEEK-END.

London, May 7.

The Bolton Master Cotton Spinners Association has decided that organised short-time working in the Egyptian yarns section of the Lancashire spinning industry shall cease this week-end.

Organised short-time to the extent of 33.1/3 per cent. has been enforced for the past three months, and stocks have now been reduced to reasonable size.

THE DAVIS CUP.

FINLAND ELIMINATED BY EGYPT.

Helsingfors, May 7.

In the first round of the Davis Cup Competition, Egypt defeated Finland by four matches to one. The winners now meet Holland in the second round.

THE BRITISH OPEN GOLF TITLE.

TWO AMERICANS LEAD QUALIFIERS.

EXCELLENT RETURNS BY BRITISH PLAYERS.

NEW COURSE RECORD.

London, May 7.

A brilliant round by Leo Diegel, the American Ryder Cup player, was the feature of the concluding stage of the qualifying competition for the British Open Golf Championship at Muirfield to-day.

Diegel returned a perfect card, going out in 35 and back in the same number. His 70 was not only a record for the course, but it put him well ahead of the rest of the field. He easily topped the aggregate for the qualifying competition.

The next best return for the 36 holes was that of Cruikshank, another American. He followed up his 73 of yesterday on the Gullin course, by going round the Muirfield course, in 74.

Amateur's Triumph.

Another brilliant performance was that of Cyril Tolley, the famous amateur golfer, and ex-British Amateur Champion, who repeated his 75 of yesterday on the Gullin course, by going round the Muirfield course, in 74.

At one time it appeared that the American challenge was a more serious threat than had been supposed, but a trio of famous Britishers came into the play with encouraging cards. Reginald Whitcombe's 77 enabled him to tie with Tolley for third place, while George Duncan and T. Whiting tied with George Von Elm, for fourth place.

More Good Returns.

Archie Compston, Abe Mitchell, and T. P. Perkins, the well-known Castle Bromwich amateur, all turned in excellent figures.

The conditions to-day were a great improvement on those of yesterday, but there was a difficult wind blowing and the scoring on the whole was much higher than yesterday.

At one time it was thought possible that a score of 168, abnormally high, would be sufficient to qualify, but the tenseness of the struggle was evident and finally no scores in excess of 162 were sufficient. All leading American professionals succeeded in getting within these limits, but there were some notable British failures, including Ernest Whitcombe, one of the British Cup players. George Gadd and James Braid also failed.

Amateur Successes.

During the day, R. Mathieson, the Oxford blue, and former boy champion, did the fourth hole, 179 yards, in one. He is the first amateur ever to have done a hole in one in the British Open Championship. He failed to qualify, however.

A feature of the play was the fine performance of noted British amateurs. Three were included in the 21 best returns. Hodson, who returned a card of 77, at one stage did four holes in 11 strokes.

One hundred and nine players will go out to-morrow for the Competition Proper which is over 72 holes (stroke play). The full list of qualifiers is not to hand, but appended are the names and scores of the first twenty-one players in the list:

Leo Diegel (U.S.A.)	70	144
C. Cruikshank (U.S.A.)	73	147
Cyril Tolley (Liverpool)	75	150
R. Whitcombe (Preston)	77	153
R. Whiting (Royal St. George)	77	153
G. Duncan (unattached)	78	156
G. Von Elm (U.S.A.)	78	156
T. P. Perkins (Castle Brom)	78	156
A. Compston (Gosport Hill)	78	156
A. Mitchell (private)	78	156
T. H. Cotton (Langley Park)	79	159
A. Nisbet (Port Marnock)	79	159
J. Farrell (Argentina)	79	159
A. Broomer (St. Cloud, Paris)	79	159
A. Rivers (unattached)	81	161
Benham (Hase Beck)	79	159
Lacy (Halsdon Park)	79	159
Bert Hodson (Newport)	77	153
Horion Smith (U.S.A.)	78	156
Walter Hazen (U.S.A.)	78	156

Included in the remaining 88 players who qualified for the competition proper, are:

W. Melbourn (U.S.A.) 79-159
T. Braid (Hemel Hempstead) 82-162
Golden (U.S.A.) 79-156
Macdonald (St. Andrews) 81-160
Gosse (Barnes) 78-154
Alex Hard (Moor Park) 78-154
E. Ray (Oxford) 78-154
J. Barnes (U.S.A.) 79-159

NEW DELHI BOMB OUTRAGE.

DEFIANT DEMEANOUR OF THE TWO PRISONERS.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

Delhi, May 7.

The criminal proceedings against Baghat Singh and Butu Keswara Dutt, the agitators responsible for the bomb outrage in the Legislative Assembly last month, began in noisy fashion.

The prisoners entered the courtroom, shouting "Down with Imperialism" and "Long Live the Revolution" but their defiant demeanour was speedily damped by the Magistrate, who ordered that they should be handcuffed.

They are charged with attempted murder by throwing bombs and shooting in the Assembly.

The approaches to the jail, where the court is sitting, were closely guarded. Only the father of one of the prisoners and six members of the Press were admitted to the court apart from witnesses, and these seven persons were subjected to a careful search.

The evidence of the prosecution tended to prove the guilt of the accused. It will be recalled that Baghat Singh and Dutt surrendered voluntarily to the police, one of them admitting that he was responsible for the outrage.

Had the bombs thrown been of good make, a terrible catastrophe might have occurred, but they were incapable of serious damage, though several members of the Assembly, including Sir George Schuster were injured.

Baghat Singh is believed to be the nephew of the notorious revolutionary, Ajit Singh and Dutt is a Bengali.

SEIZED CATERER RELEASED.

GOOD WORK BY SHANGHAI POLICE FORCE.

FOUND IN SAMPAN.

Shanghai, May 8.

The police have established a record by the quick release of a victim of a kidnapping gang, this being Vong Shi-zhang, the caterer to the American Club and the Candrome, who was seized some few days ago.

It will be recalled that on May 4th Vong was returning to his home in an alley near the Central Police Station when he was seized by three gunmen who came up in a motor car.

Subsequently, nine arrests were made, and these men confessed that Vong had been hidden in a boat, but that they did not know where this boat was located.

It is now revealed that a squad of police, wearing steel vests, made a search amongst sampans on the Siccawei Creek and found Vong in one of these boats, the guards of which had fled.

Vong, when discovered, was huddled in a corner of the boat under some matting. He said he had been held for \$300,000 ransom. Recounting his experiences, Vong stated that there was plenty of good food available, but this he was unable to eat.

DEATH OF MR. LEONE A LEVY.

SUCCUMBS TO MENINGITIS IN SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, May 8.

The death has occurred, at the Isolation Hospital, from meningitis, of Mr. Leone A. Levy, a brother of Lady Sassoon.

The deceased had been in China for 40 years.

Among the leading players who failed to qualify for the competition proper are:

E. Whitcombe 84-160
J. Braid 82-162
G. Gadd (Hemel Hempstead) 82-162

Three of the second-line Americans, including Stiles and Kyle, who did not return a card to-day, failed to qualify.

MAJOR CLOSELY QUESTIONED.

POINTED QUERIES AT COURT MARTIAL.

COUNSEL COMPLAINS OF VAGUE ANSWERS.

CASH PAYMENT POINTS

At the resumed hearing of the case in which Corporal Charles Hendry, of the K.O.S.B., is charged with embezzlement of sums amounting to \$1,300, before the District Court Martial this morning, Major Ogilvie, the former President of the Regimental Institute, was subjected to a rigorous cross-examination by Mr. D. L. Strellett, the counsel for the accused.

Major Ogilvie took his seat in the witness box, in uniform but without belt and sword. Mr. Strellett questioned witness regarding payments, in cash, made to the P.R.I., and Major Ogilvie replied that cash payments were made to him personally only on rare occasions.

Is it true that you received no other cash payments than two during the year 1928?—I cannot say.

But a large amount of cash must have been paid into your office during the year?—Should have been.

There must have been many months in which no cash was handed to you?—I cannot say definitely.

But every month a number of cash payments were made?—Yes.

Only a Few.

Have you ever made any cash payments out of the office?—Yes. But comparatively few.

Can you remember any specific occasion on which you had to pay anyone anything in cash?—I cannot remember.

Were all the cash payments made by the clerk?—The majority were.

I put it to you that you have never made a single cash payment.

The Judge Advocate:—That is not a fair question to the witness. You must not put it to him emphatically when he has already said something else.

Mr. Strellett:—I put it to you that you are mistaken about paying out money?—No, I am not.

Do you agree that there are no entries in the P.R.I. books for incidentals?—Must I answer?

The Judge Advocate:—Is it important, Mr. Strellett, that he should? Is it essential to your case?

Mr. Strellett:—I merely want to prove that the amounts for incidentals are not recorded.

Not Entered.

Will you admit that incidentals are not entered in the books?—Yes.

There is an item for \$60 for a year's postage. What are your views on that?—It is not an unreasonable amount, but \$2 or \$3 a month should be the most in my office.

Do you know of any other incidentals?—No. I do not think I do.

The Judge Advocate:—But it should be within your knowledge?—Well perhaps there was a stationery account.

Mr. Strellett:—A considerable number of fares was paid for the accused and other people by the P.R.I.? He had travelling expenses? Do you know that?—No. I do not know that.

Were there escort expenses?—The Judge Advocate:—What would the P.R.I. want escorts for?

Major Ogilvie:—It is not my job, but escorts may have been paid for. Occasionally they may have.

Little Luxuries.

Mr. Strellett:—The P.R.I. pay for a lot of little luxuries like that, do they not?—Yes.

Now there are other fares. The postman, for instance. Is he paid by the P.R.I.?—I have never been asked to pay for any postman.

You have never passed any entry for postman's travelling expenses?—No.

In your previous experience you never have?

The Judge Advocate:—I do not think



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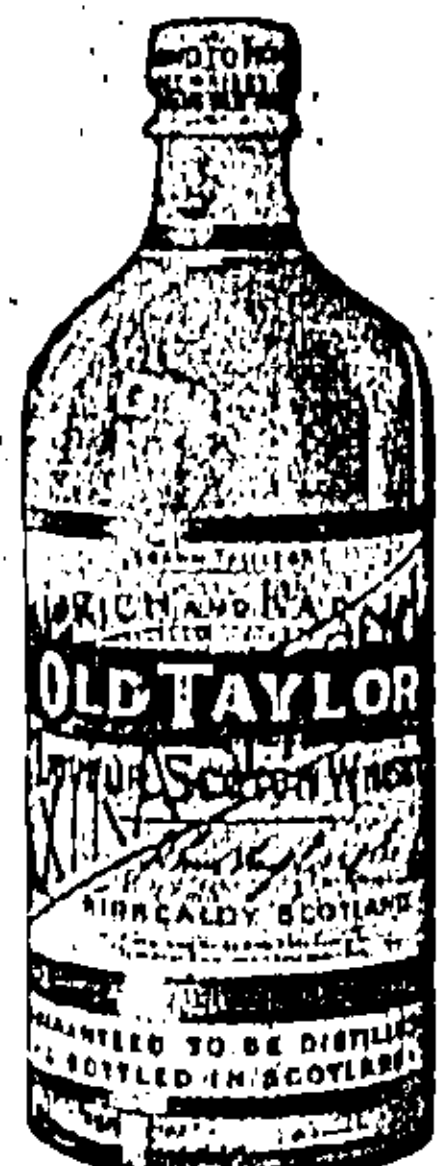
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TREASURY FRAUD CLAIM.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S COMMENT ON ADMITTED FACTS.

ISSUE FOR THE JURY.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin yesterday outlined the defence in the Government v. Hongkong Bank action when he occupied the whole day in his opening address. An outline was given of the evidence which would be called on behalf of the Bank and at the close of the hearing yesterday Sir Henry Gollan expressed the view that the facts of the case were admitted and that the question was now one of law.

When the Court resumed after the tiffin adjournment, Mr. Jenkin continued his address with regard to what he called the infallibility of the Treasury system in 1927. He pointed out that Mr. Messer's and Mr. Black's evidence on the point was to the effect that it would be impossible for their signatures to have been obtained by a trick. It would be fair, he continued, to test those general statements of infallibility by circumstances that had emerged during the hearing.

Mr. Jenkin drew the jury's attention to a very significant and important fact which was that there had only been produced three vouchers, while for the whole of the year there might be as many as 10,000 cheques. With regard to one of those three vouchers there was the remarkable incident that a cheque had gone out of the Treasury without the signature of Mr. Messer. The cheque came back and Mr. Messer then signed it without checking the voucher.

"I put it to you that on his own evidence, Mr. Messer must have signed that cheque blind in this sense, that he did not check it with a voucher."

Counsel continued it was remarkable that from the only three vouchers produced, they found that with regard to one of them there was an absolute departure, if not an entire ignoring, of the alleged Treasury infallibility. The cheque was in favour of the Captain Superintendent of Police and was dated December 27, 1928, which was the "rush" period of that year and was after the Treasury routine had been tightened up after the frauds.

Mr. Messer's Explanation.
Mr. Messer had said that when he signed the cheques the vouchers were not beside him. They were brought to him but they were not put upon his desk and he (Mr. Messer) himself had said that it was the "rush" period.

A brief consultation took place between Mr. Potter and Mr. Jenkin, when the latter stated that there were 20 vouchers instead of three, adding that 20 was a very small number as compared with the year's total.

He continued to ask what could have happened if Mr. Messer did not check that voucher? He had said it was not brought to him in routine and he did not therefore initial it. Mr. Jenkin suggested that Mr. Messer had either signed the cheque blind or had relied on the fact that it had already gone through the hands of Mr. Black.

It must be patent, therefore, that the so-called infallibility of the Treasury routine, even after the tightening-up, was not so infallible as had been suggested.

He went on to refer to two other cheques, which he said, were indicative of the same kind of thing. One went out without Mr. Black's signature before the routine was altered and he had told the Court that it was an oversight on his part. Mr. Jenkin reminded the jury that one change in the routine was that no cheques for amounts of over \$500 were signed by Mr. Black until the payee arrived to get the cheque. Long after the tightening-up, on January 9, 1929, a cheque for over \$500 went out and reached the payee, although it was not signed by Mr. Black. The blame presumably had to be laid at the door of a shroff.

It was indeed curious, that under the system which they were invited to regard as being infallible, such occurrences did take place.

After recounting the changes in the routine, Mr. Jenkin said that now, whichever way Tsang On-wing turned, he was kept in check, although such checks did not exist before, and it had been stated that the checks were no reflection on Tsang himself.

The Trick Suggestion.

Mr. Jenkin then went on to deal with the possibility of the signatures having been obtained by a trick, when he said he dealt with the dates of the cheques which were during the rush period of the Treasury in 1927; the conduct of Treasury officials generally and other Government officers who were called into consultation; the interview at the Bank; Mr. Grayburn's telephonic communication with Mr. Messer; the letters which passed between the Bank and Mr. Messer, and the charges preferred against Tsang On-wing and Cheung Man-ken, which were eventually withdrawn without any evidence being adduced.

Mr. Jenkin continued, Mr. Messer had denied that he himself had ever entertained the possibility of his signature having been obtained by a trick, but that it had been entertained generally by other people connected with the matter. Counsel went on to deal with what he described as the exhaustive search of vouchers. He said that every available voucher that could be found was subjected to scrutiny for one purpose and only one purpose, and that was to find out if a "dud" voucher had been brought into use by the user of the signatures so that the signatures could have been obtained.

Mr. Messer's View.

He would show the jury, on the evidence, that Mr. T. H. King himself entertained the view that the signatures had been obtained by a trick and he would also show that that view must have been held by law officers of the Crown. He would show them that Mr. Messer himself held that view. It was very curious that well paid Government servants should be going round looking through countless vouchers when, if the cheques were absolute forgeries, they would never have been before either Mr. Black or Mr. Messer.

Mr. Jenkin quoted evidence given by Mr. Messer in cross-examination, when he said he might have been wrong in his opinion and they might have been obtained by a trick. Taking the whole of the evidence, said counsel, Mr. Messer did entertain some degree of uncertainty in the view that the signatures were forgeries.

Counsel then went on to deal with the interview at the Bank, saying that every contemporaneous fact, particularly two important letters, pointed to the fact that the view held by those present at that meeting was that the signatures had been obtained by a trick. The letters, one from the Bank to the Treasury, and the other from the Treasury to the Bank, would indicate the attitudes of Mr. Messer and Mr. Grayburn. Mr. Jenkin continued that if Mr. Messer held the view which he said he did, that his signatures were forgeries, then he singularly failed to impress that on the Bank.

Signatures Believed Genuine.

Mr. Hegarty would be called and he would explain what took place at the Bank. He would say that on the evening of the 18th, there was a number of people round his desk. The query was raised and the matter was gone into. Mr. Hegarty would say that Mr. Black never suggested at that interview that his signature was not on the cheques; that on the contrary Mr. Hegarty believed the signatures to be all right and everybody there thought the signatures were genuine, the Government auditors included. The party left the Bank to go to the Treasury in the belief that when the Treasury was reached the query would be found to have arisen entirely from what was called a "mare's nest."

Mr. Jenkin asked the jury what would be the state of mind of a competent banker if Mr. Black and the others had left behind them a clear impression that Mr. Black's signature was declared to be a forgery? Would not such a banker have instituted immediate and the fullest enquiries with a view, if possible, to clearing up the matter? Did they believe that an honest banker, convinced that the signatures were repudiated, would not put pen to paper until the next morning to clear the matter up?

Mr. Jenkin suggested that when the party left the Bank it was in the clear belief that so far as the Bank was concerned there was nothing to worry about because the signatures were genuine and if there was anything wrong it would be found in the Treasury itself as the result of a piece of extremely tricky work.

Letter from the Bank.

Mr. Jenkin referred to the letter addressed to the Colonial Treasurer asking for confirmation of the balance at the bank and said the letter was received after the interview arranged over the telephone. Mr. Hegarty signed the letter and he would be a witness for the defendants. It was written under the direction of Mr. Grayburn who had been on the telephone with Mr. Messer.

His Lordship asked whether Mr. Messer had disputed the conversation in the Yeo case and Mr. Jenkin said that he had not. He said he was not led up to it.

Mr. Potter interjected that it would not have been evidence in the Yeo trial.

Mr. Jenkin said that the letters were not in use in the criminal trial and that he did not know of their existence.

He asked Mr. Messer if he could square that letter and in reply to questions by His Lordship said that the letter was written to content a telephone message. His Lordship said that his question was whether the letter was received after the conversation. Mr. Jenkin quoted from the shorthand note which showed that Mr. Messer had referred to the telephone communication.

Counsel went on to say that he had tried his hardest to get Mr. Messer to agree with him that there was a rational explanation for the letter but he would not have it. Mr. Jenkin submitted that they never made their attitude clear and suggested that if they had made it clear the letter would not have been written.

Wanting in Frankness.

"What would you expect Mr. Messer to do on receipt of that letter? I put it to him and I think he agreed with me that his answering letter was, to say the least of it, wanting in frankness and indicating indecision in Government quarters or in the mind of the writer of the letter. It is inconceivable that he would have written it himself if he was in the state of mind he says he was in. He agrees that he would have put it more bluntly if he had been responsible for it but it was drafted by Mr. Hazlerigg," continued Counsel.

He invited the jury to share the view that when the letter was drafted the man who drafted it could not say that the signatures were not genuine. There was nothing careful about the letter, it was not a lawyer's letter in the sense of thinking far ahead. It was a frank statement of the position of affairs, signed by the Colonial Treasurer, stating that the matter was under investigation.

Sir Henry Gollan said the letter included the phrase "police investigation" and suggested that might be termed "lawyerese."

Continuing Mr. Jenkin said that Mr. Messer had agreed that if he had written the letter he would have put the matter quite frankly and left no question for doubt as to his position. The letter, counsel suggested, made it quite clear that there was indecision in the Treasury as to whether the signatures had been obtained

Keeping Fit.

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by a trick.

The Charge Against Tsang.

Referring to the charge preferred against Tsang Counsel said it was settled by a law officer of the Crown upon information laid before him by the Deputy C.S.P. who was in charge of the case at the time. The other side had been asked to admit that the charge was settled by a law officer of the Crown and had done so, but they did not say that Mr. King necessarily gave the law officer all the material facts or that Mr. King contemplated that that would be the only charge ultimately preferred.

Other charges were in fact preferred. Tsang and Cheung were held on them for some twenty days after which period the charges were withdrawn. The point with regard to the charges was that the sting of the allegations came in the last two lines "uttering a Treasury cheque which was not intended to be cashed or presented for payment."

If the document was an absolute forgery then it never went before Mr. Black or Mr. Messer at all, and therefore the intention of Mr. Messer or Mr. Black would never be in being. They would not know anything about the cheque. It was only on the hypothesis that they had been a party to the contract could their state of mind be at all relevant.

Trick Unknown.

Sir Henry Gollan asked Mr. Jenkin if he could indicate the nature of the trick which was suggested and said he had a note of three suggested by Counsel in his cross-examination.

Mr. Jenkin said he could not indicate what trick was performed. He had mentioned three ways which had occurred to him.

The Chief Justice: You quite frankly say you don't know what the trick was?

Mr. Jenkin: I do not know.

Counsel went on to outline evidence which would be called and said that the first Bank official seen by Mr. Black would say that Mr. Black did not state that the cheque was a forgery. Mr. Proctor would not deny that Mr. Black said something about three duds but he would say that he had no recollection of such an expression being used. Another witness would state that Mr. Black said his signature appeared to be in order and Mr. Proctor would say that at the Treasury there was no statement that the signatures upon the cheques were forgeries.

At this point the Chief Justice said that it seemed to him that all the facts of the case were before the Court. Those upon which Mr. Jenkin based his case appeared to be admitted and it seemed now to be a question of law. The question now was of the relations between customer and banker and the issue for the jury whether the cheques were forgeries or not.

Some discussion followed, it being stated that the facts of the second defence of the Bank, that of negligence, were practically admitted by the other side.

The case was adjourned until this morning.

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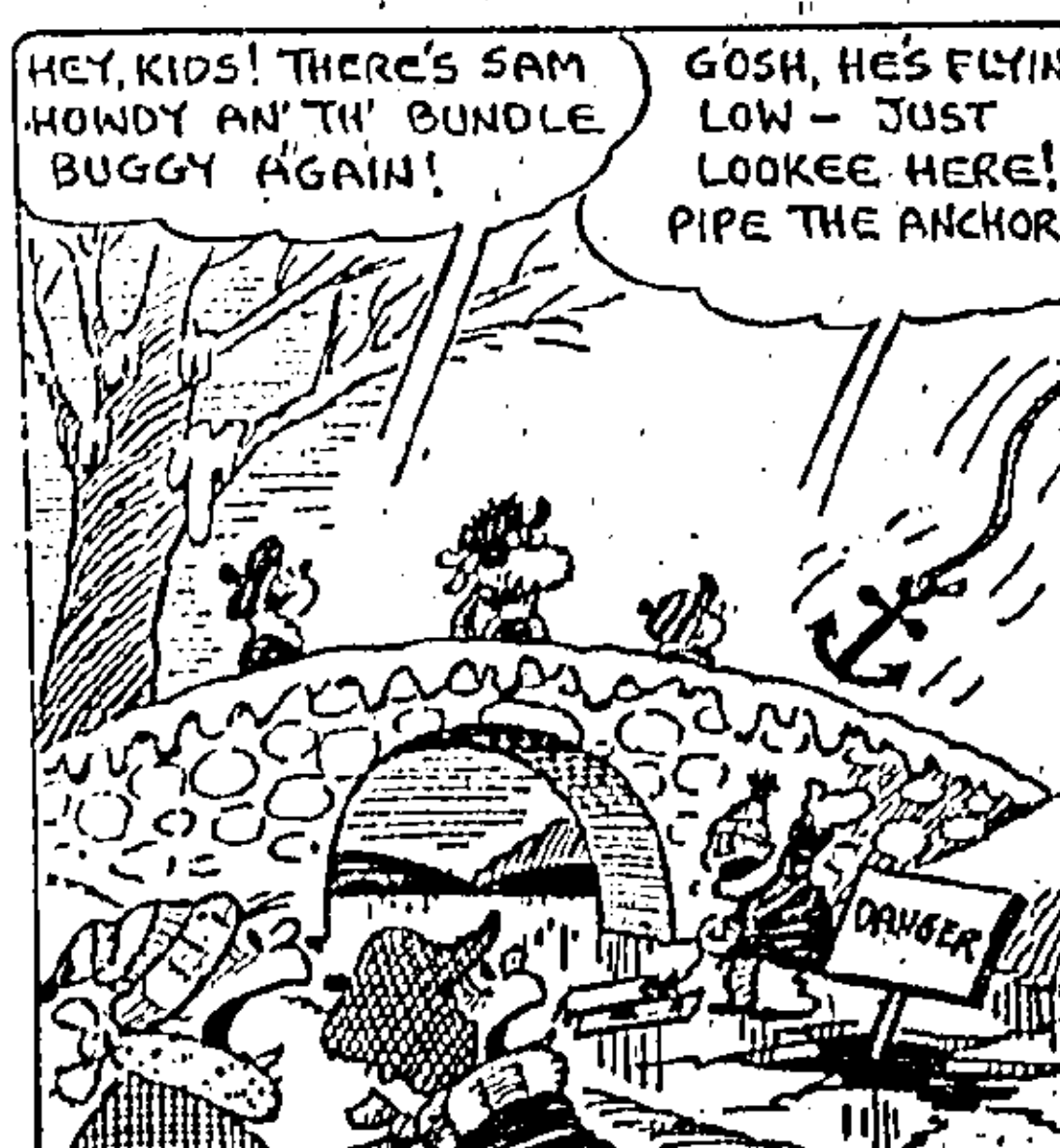
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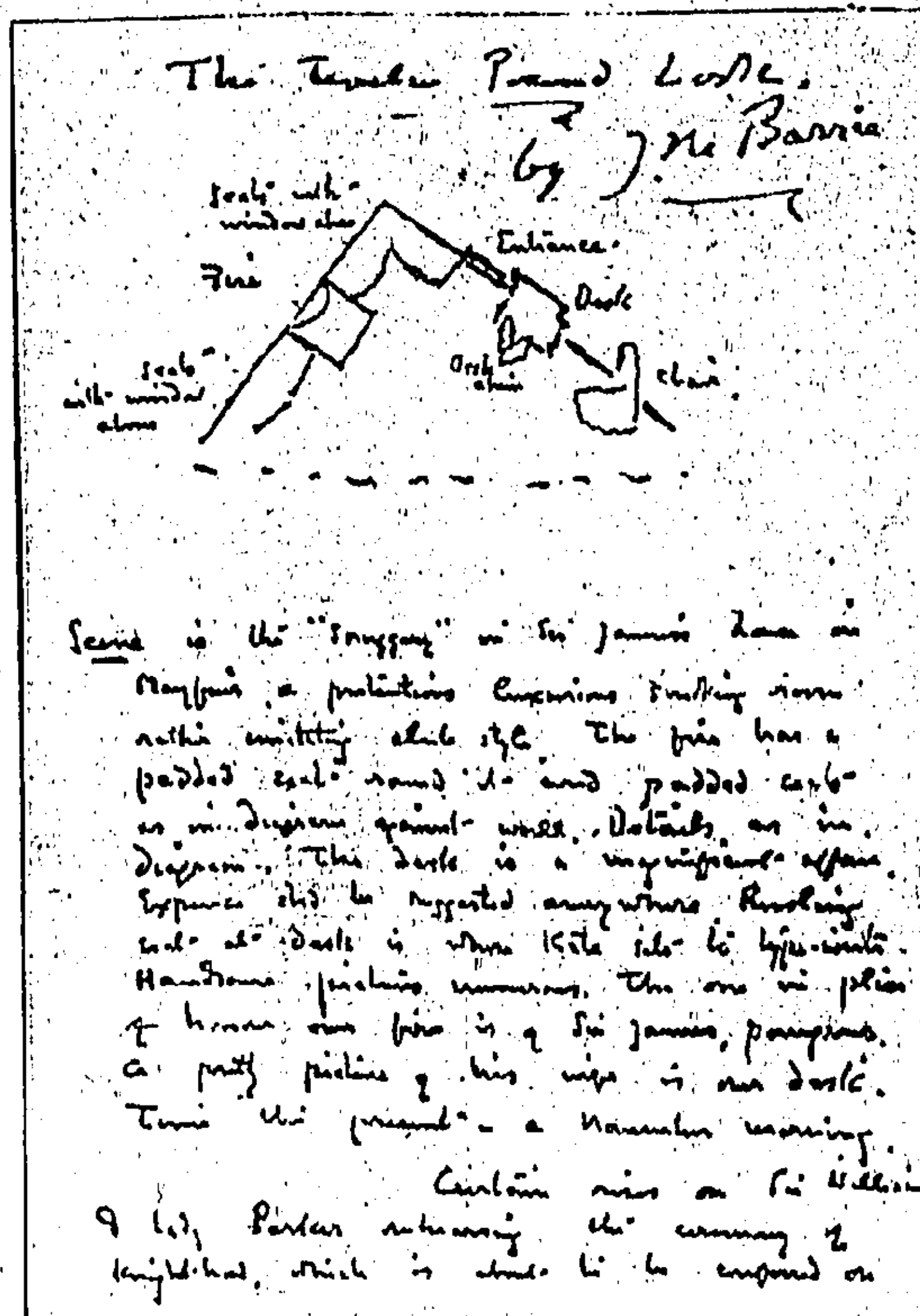


Too Much Ballast

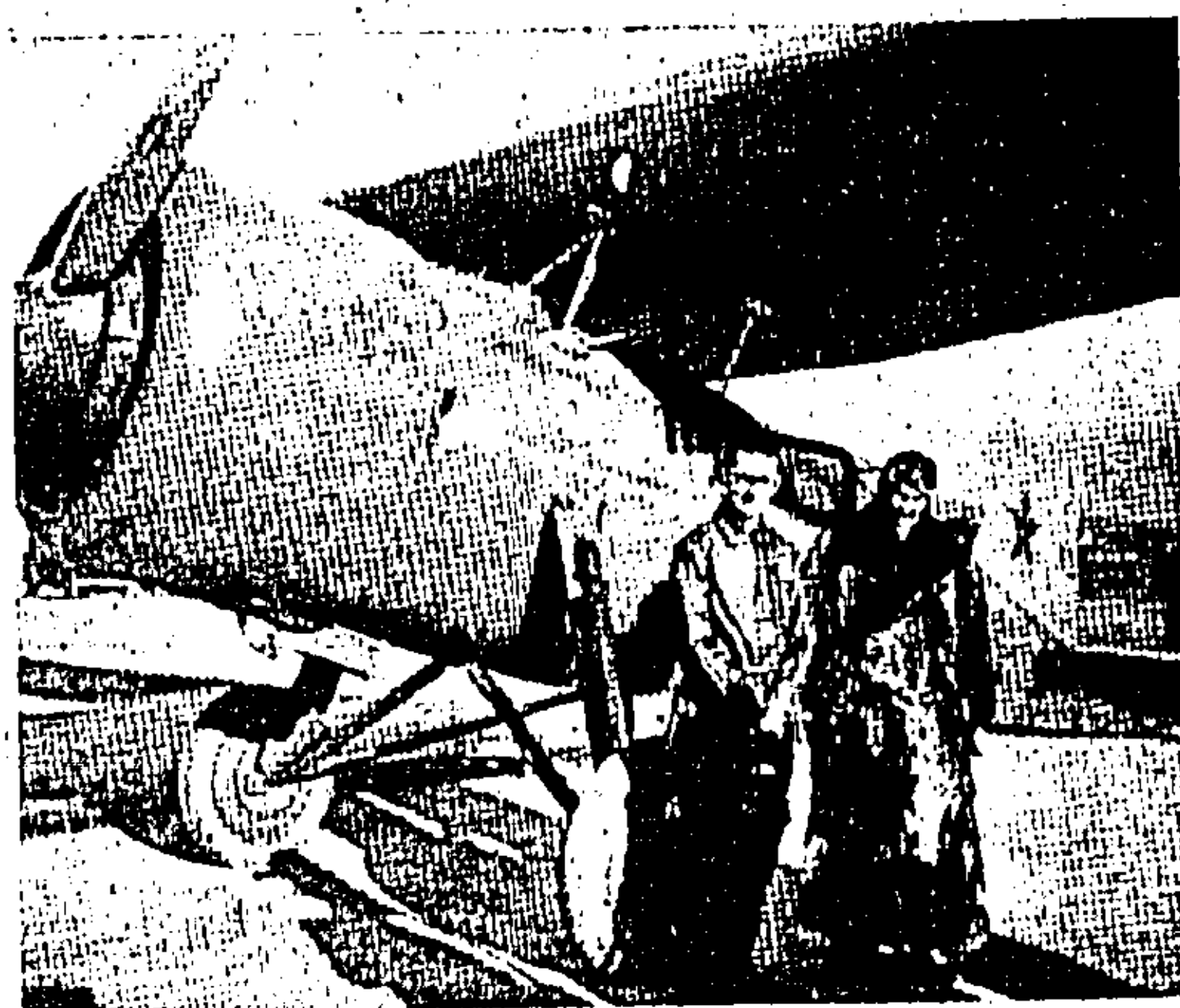
By Small



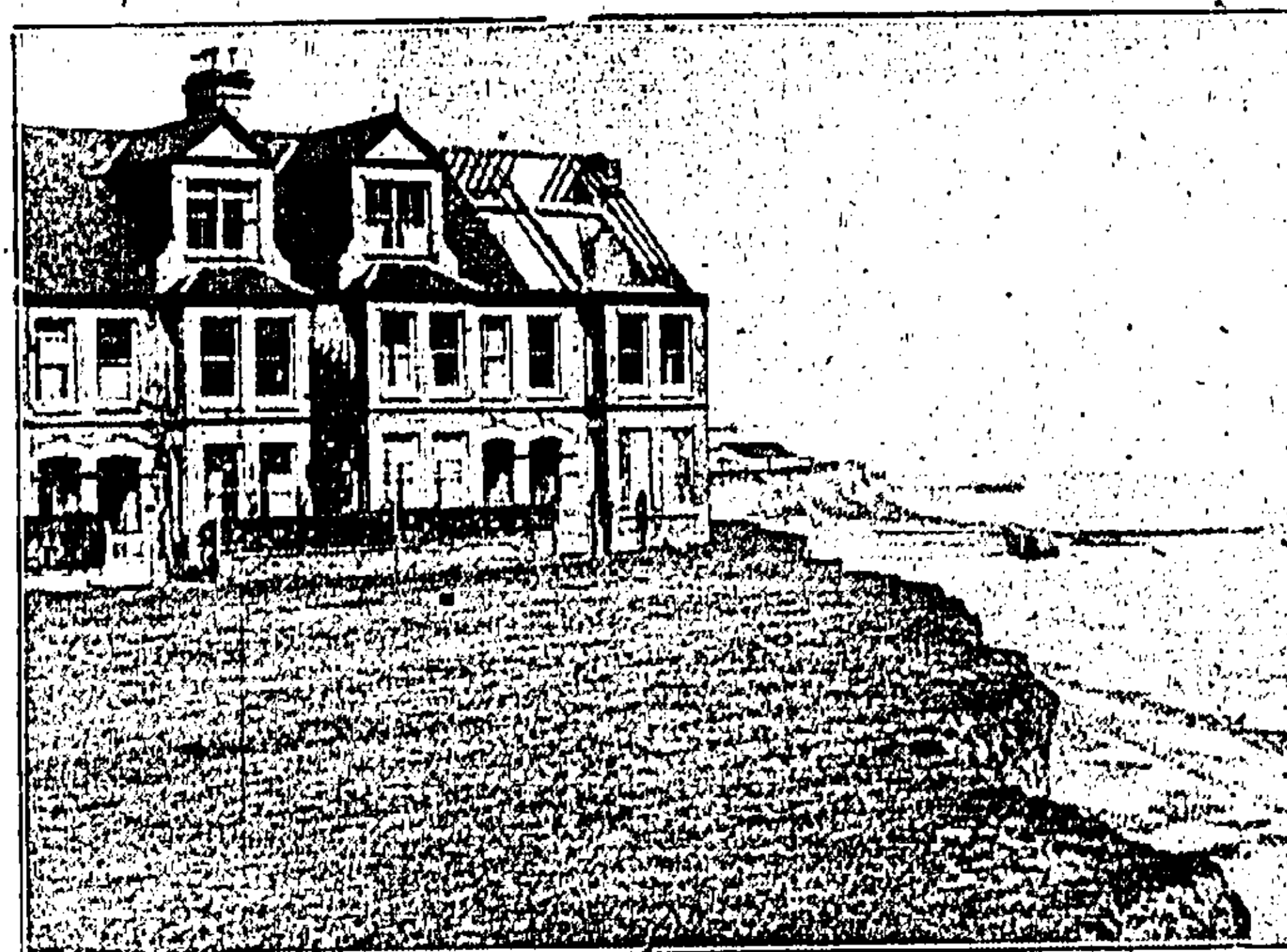
Our picture shows a famous American airman, Captain Hawks, just before the start of his record-breaking non-stop flight across the American Continent. The stores of gasolene used on the light Texaco, are shown.



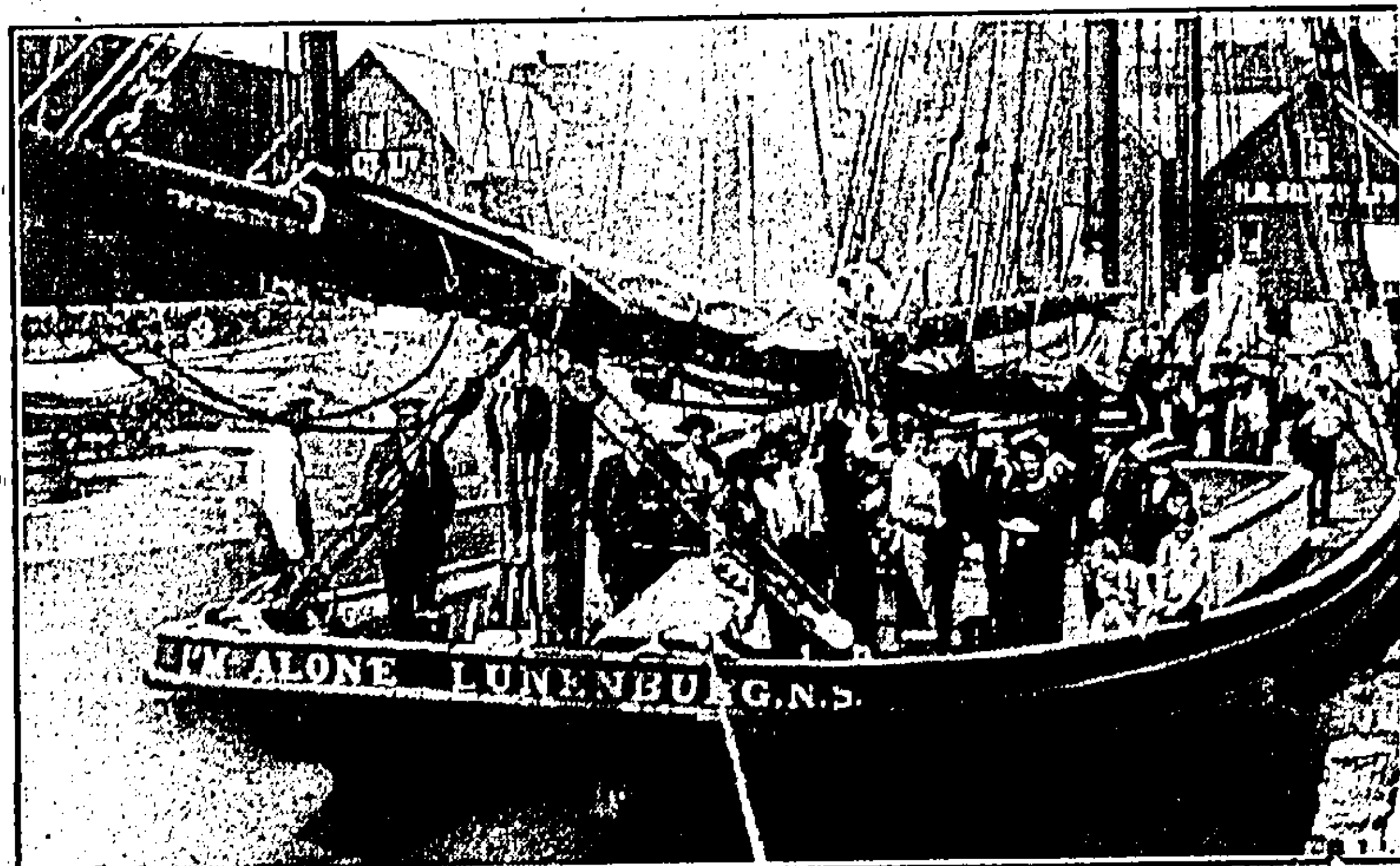
The first page of the manuscript of "The Twelve Pound Lock" which was presented by Sir James Barrie, O.M., to Major Astor, M.P., to be auctioned for the benefit of the Newspaper Press Fund at the 66th Annual Festival Dinner on April 23.



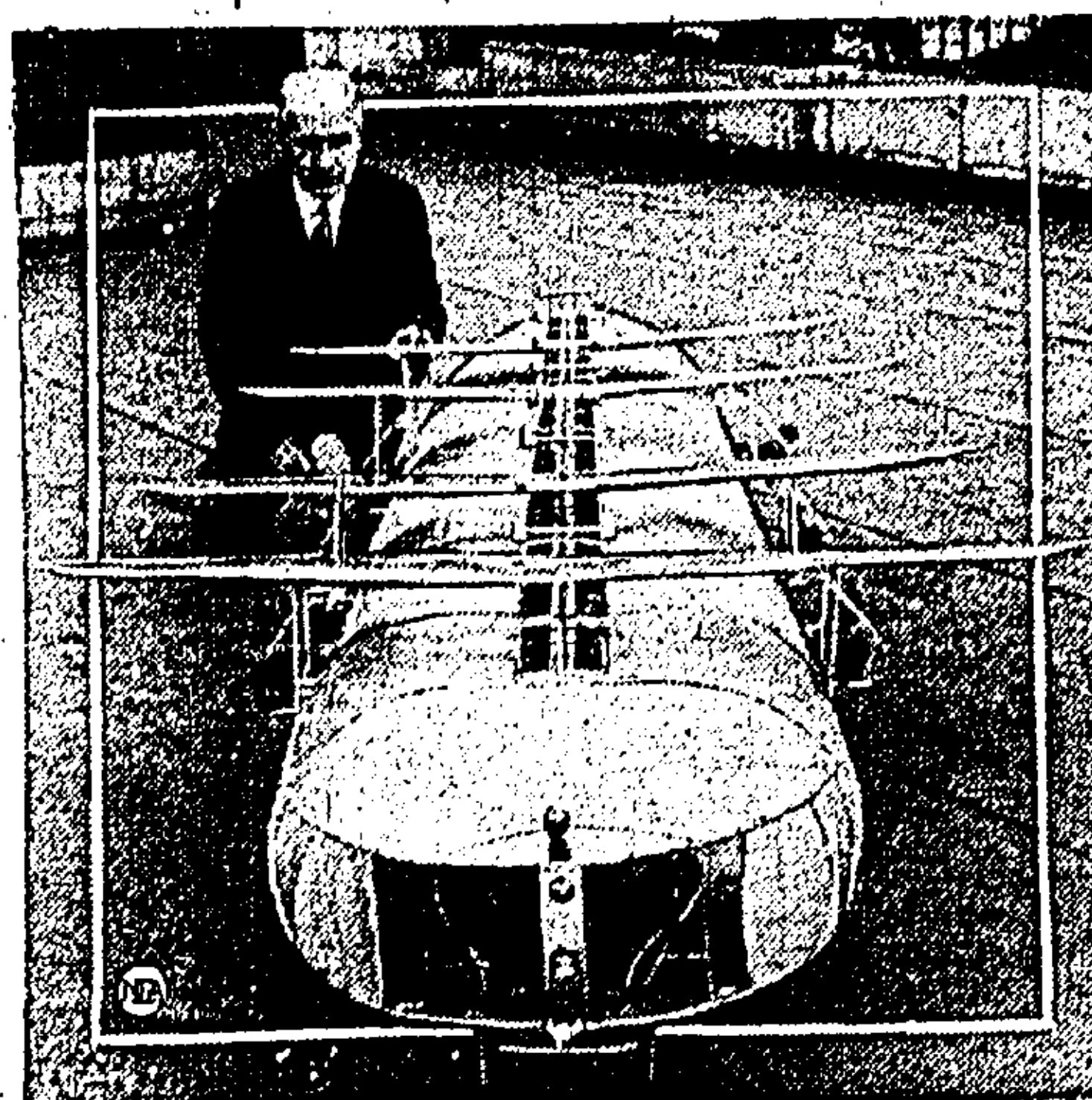
The above picture shows Captain Hawks and his companion, Oscar Grubb, posing just before their brilliant flight. The engine cowling which contributed largely to the success of the trip is well illustrated.



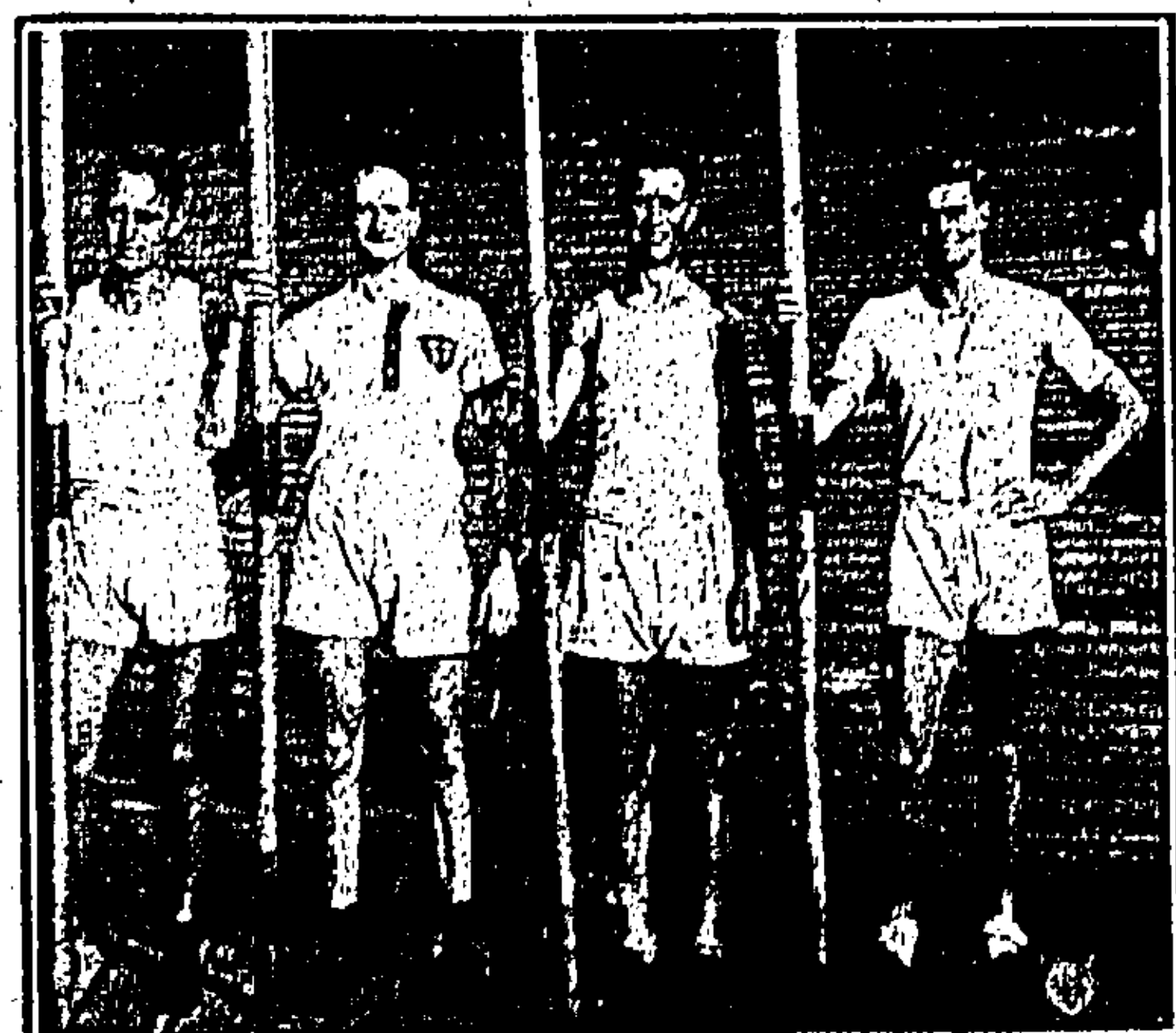
Coast erosion in Suffolk: All that remains of a street of houses at Pakodfield, near Lowestoft, Suffolk, 90 having been swallowed by the sea in 30 years. The end house is deserted, but others are still inhabited, the owners clinging to them to the last moment. (Times copyright).



The "I'm Alone," the Canadian schooner which was sunk off Louisiana by gunfire by the United States coastguard cutter Dexter. (Times copyright).



Above is shown the model of a new airship-liner which has been designed in America. The ship contains features of dirigible and aeroplane, and is designed to carry 500 passengers.



The Shanghai Interport Four selected to meet a crack crew from Tientsin in the S. R. O. Regatta at Henli, are pictured above.



Two scenes from the Shanghai Boy Scouts' recent camp at Hungjao. The three boys on the right in the picture above are from the Shanghai Public School for boys. Some visiting sisters are also shown in the picture on the left.



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WOMAN'S WORLD

FOR OUR LADY READERS.

Your Children.

[By Olive Roberts Barton.]

One of the most demoralizing things to children is the parent who changes his mind. Not the parent who acknowledges that he is wrong (long life to him) but the one who says one thing one day and another thing the next.

Often the parent with this penchant for changeableness is not the weak-kneed individual one might think. He gives orders in a firm tone that brooks no delay. Did you ever know anyone like that? The last generation was pretty good at it.

This type of mind-changing parent is disappearing very fast. New ideas in child training have resulted in parent training, and the parent-to-day who changes his mind is usually one who has thought things over and found a better way.

But the millennium has not come. There are still with us a number of parents who have the unfortunate habit of back-firing commands.

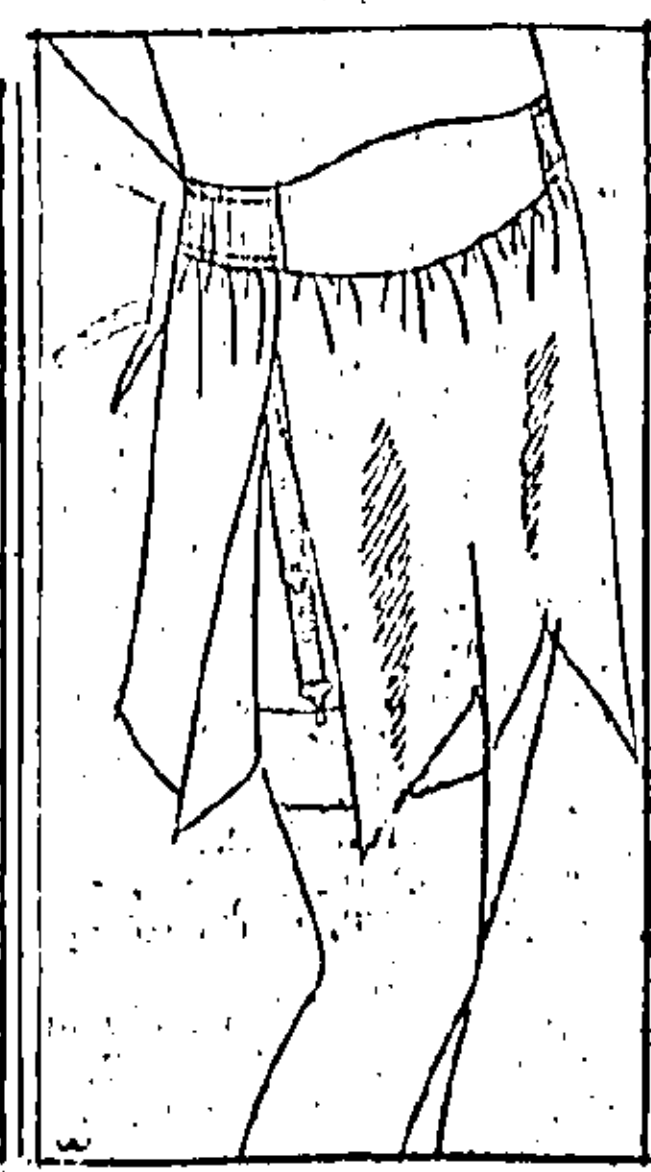
When a parent is inconsistent the children will be inconsistent; they lose respect for authority to begin with and not knowing what is expected of them they are likely to take the law into their own hands and do as they please.

Children of changeable parents are almost invariably insubordinate. Observe the family where you suspect this sort of condition exists. Watch the children rush in and ask permission to do something they were allowed to do the day before. For no good reason on earth they meet with a prompt refusal.

If it is the habit of the house to give out its indulgences temperamental, I think you will see those children calmly doing the thing they were forbidden to do, on their own responsibility, that is, if they haven't long ago abandoned the habit of asking.



"Good style" is the appropriate description of this little suit in very fine cedar-brown check cloth. It has a light touch of silk braid on collar and pockets, and is worn with a tuck-in blouse of cream crepe de chine.



A new novelty in undies is a combination garter belt and crepe de chine panties.

Are Women "Cats"?

THEIR POOR SENSE OF HUMOUR.

A writer in a Home Sunday paper declares that women have no sense of humour. It is not a new charge that has been brought against the sex; but it is still difficult to combat it generally.

It has been suggested that women are lacking in humour because they are more susceptible to ridicule or annoyance—that is, in colloquial language, more "touchy" than men as a rule are considered to be.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., is credited with having declared the other day that there is too much "catfishness" among the women members of the House of Commons. This admission would suggest that "catfish" women are typical of the sex.

An even more damaging confession was recently made by a Society girl. "There is only one woman whom I can honestly say is a real friend," she said, "and that is my mother."

The reason, she explained, is that all women are too jealous of each other ever to display or appreciate real friendship. "Most, if not all, women are cats," she asserted.

That is probably stretching it too far, but it is true, in part at least. Men—who, of course, are not to be regarded as being altogether unprejudiced in such a matter—will give you their version of the matter. They do not generally have any liking for a woman who is not popular with other women. The woman who is well liked by her own sex, they argue, surely possesses qualities which makes her a superlatively lovable character among a sex which, as is alleged, looks askance upon most of its members.

To return to the question of a sense of humour. In literature, it may be admitted the woman humorist is a very modern innovation. Florence Kilpatrick, in her writings, certainly gives evidence of possessing that gift; and there are one or two others of promise.

The women writers of a previous generation—the Jane Austens, the Brontes, the George Eliots, the Mrs. Henry Woods—but very occasionally deviated from the path of serious and sentimental drama to indulge in the diversion of quite a mild literary laugh.

It is rather a pity, is it not, that women are so slow to move to laughter? They would be ever so

A Problem.

CAREERS LESS POPULAR.

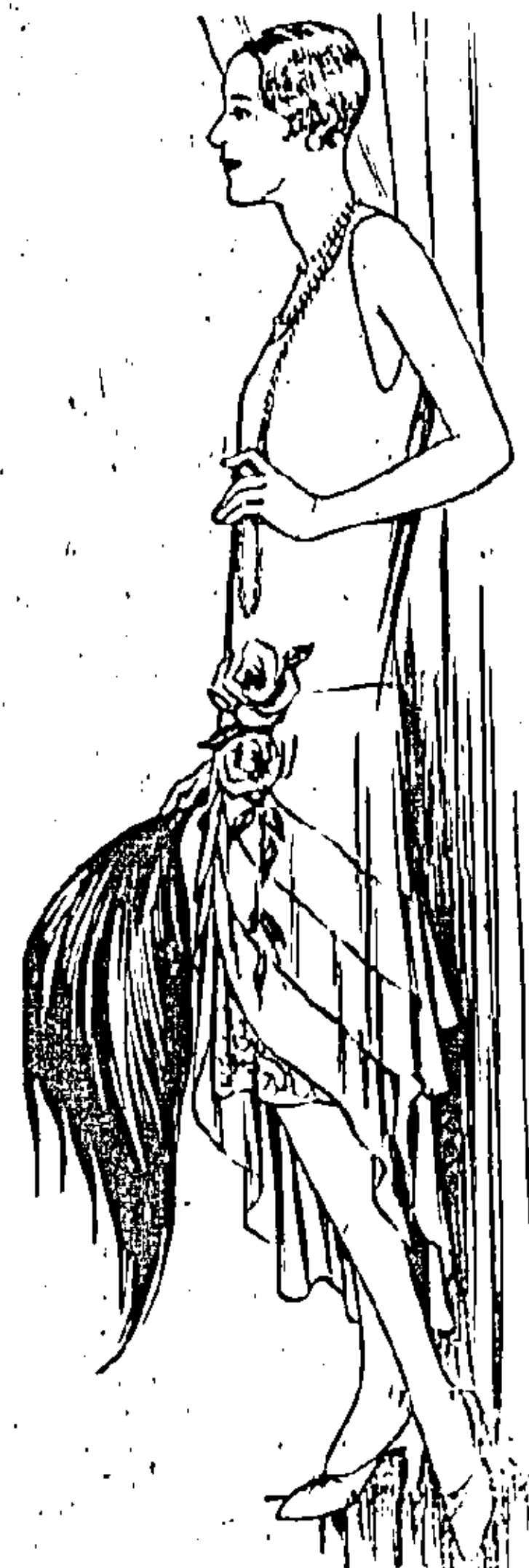
Is there a possibility that the present craze for careers is beginning to weaken among those women who are not driven thereto by necessity or a superfluity of brains to take them up?

Lately I have heard a good deal about the disillusionment of parents who have provided the funds for prolonged and expensive training for daughters who have not been made appreciably happier in the end through the steps taken to provide them with careers, and of daughters who have not been able to find niches that have made up to them for all the social pleasures which they have given up while training.

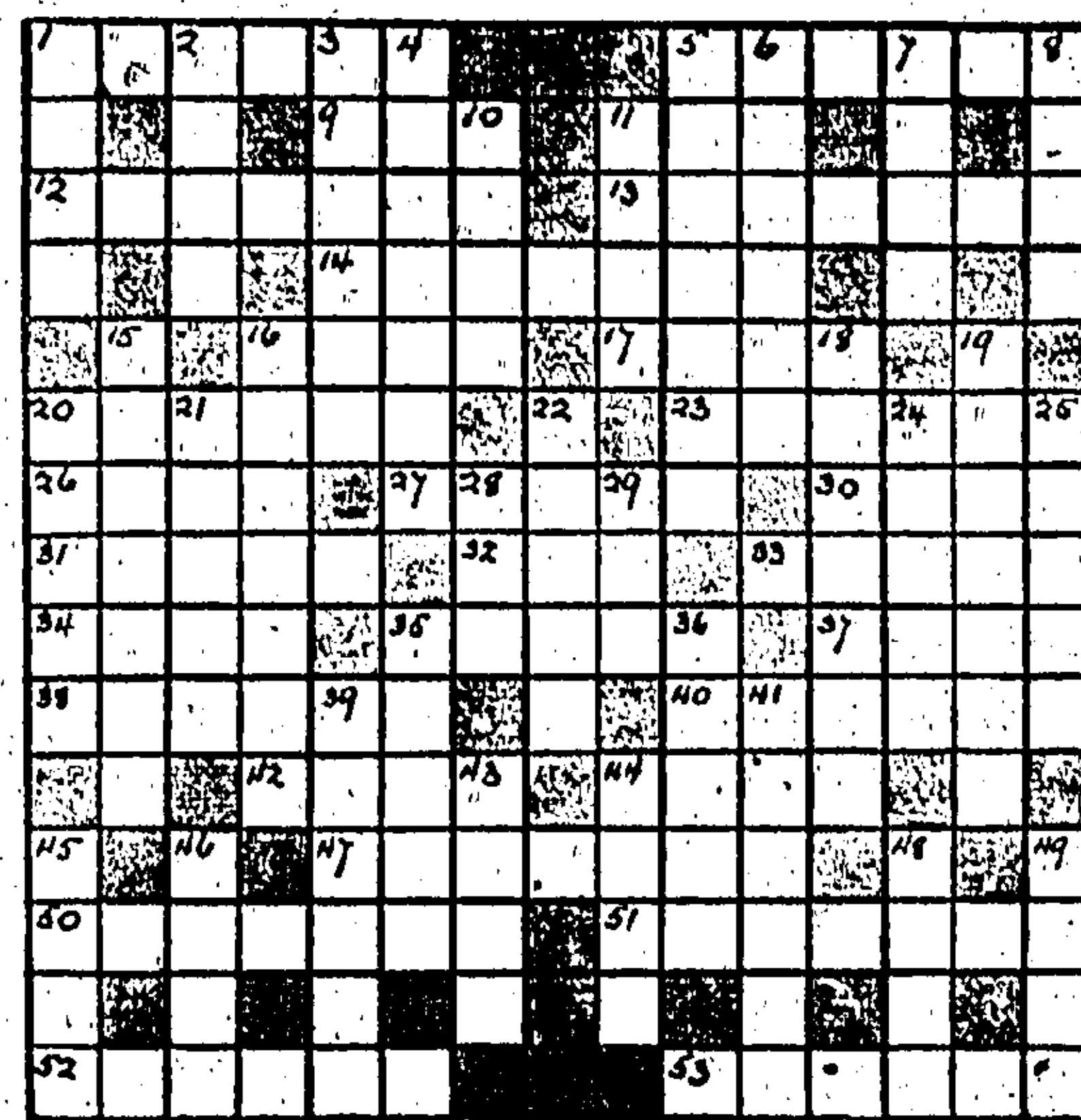
But when one hears the question asked whether all this talk of careers is not a mistake, and whether it would not be better to go back to the old way of bringing a girl up to marry, the thought of the fate of the "old maid" of a generation ago is sufficient to prompt a reply in favour of the career, no matter how difficult or disappointing.

For, after all, any girl's love affair may turn out unsatisfactory, and the woman who does not marry and who has no absorbing interest in her life, is the most pitiable figure of all.—H. M. In Exchange.

much more proficient in charm if they were less deficient in humour. That is, if we believe, with Thackeray, that humour is a mixture of love and wit; or, with Emerson, that it is genius itself. M. G. L.—In Exchange.



Many of the season's evening gowns are short in front, but even these away gracefully at the sides and dip low at the back. This model, in gold coloured charmeuse, is a most effective illustration of the mode, the slanting flounces of the skirt revealing a petticoat of gold lace. The tawny colour-scheme is completed by a spray of deep bronze flowers.

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Across

- 1 Collision.
- 5 Moves aside.
- 9 Possessed.
- 11 Pronoun.
- 12 Christian military expedition.
- 13 Atmospheric condition.
- 14 Distinctive.
- 16 Stay.
- 17 Became larger.
- 20 Sacred building.
- 23 Obliterates.
- 26 Uncommon.
- 27 Species of antelope.
- 30 Domesticated.
- 31 Choose.
- 32 Mineral.
- 33 Under.
- 34 Dispatched.
- 35 Shoe coverings.
- 37 Travelled in a vehicle.
- 38 Stiffening substance.
- 40 Gave exit.
- 42 Nobleman.
- 44 Rewarded.
- 47 Harvesters.
- 50 Gives.
- 51 With the legs wide apart.
- 52 Restraint.
- 53 Customer.

Down

- 1 Unit of length.
- 2 In addition.
- 3 Pure.
- 4 Young frog.
- 5 Cut.
- 6 That which heals.
- 7 Reflected sound.
- 8 Certain.
- 10 Profound.

11 Large draught.

16 Swiss cottages.

18 Ghost.

19 Irrigated.

20 Recast.

21 Plant used in salad.

22 Combating ground.

23 Jeweller's weight.

24 Large public room.

25 Joined by stitches.

28 Trim.

29 Used in fishing.

35 Ill-tempered woman.

36 Towering flights.

39 Warbles.

41 Weapon.

43 Whip.

44 Ring generously.

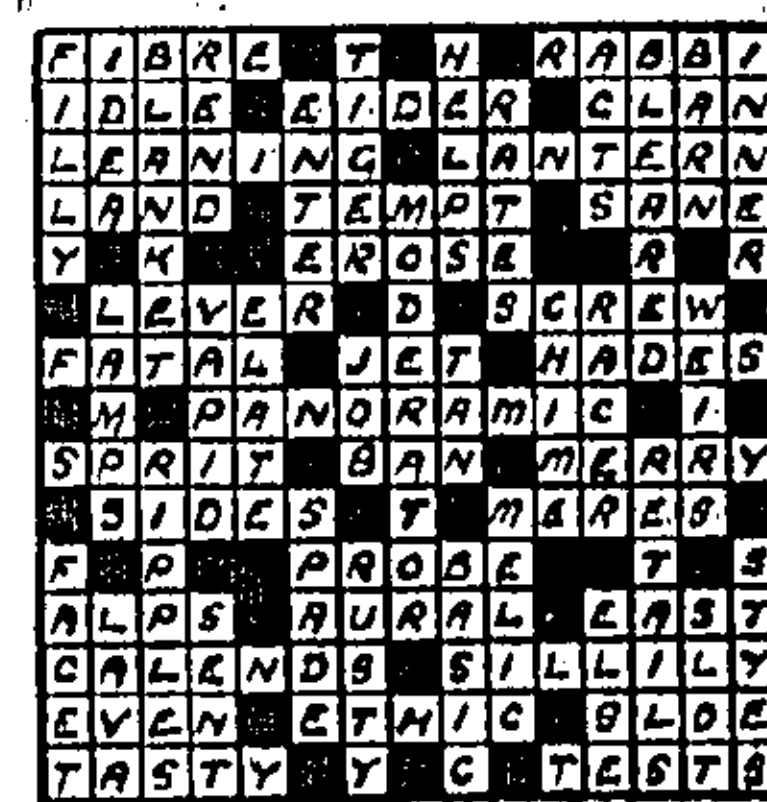
45 In bed.

46 Employer.

48 Small portion.

49 Relish.

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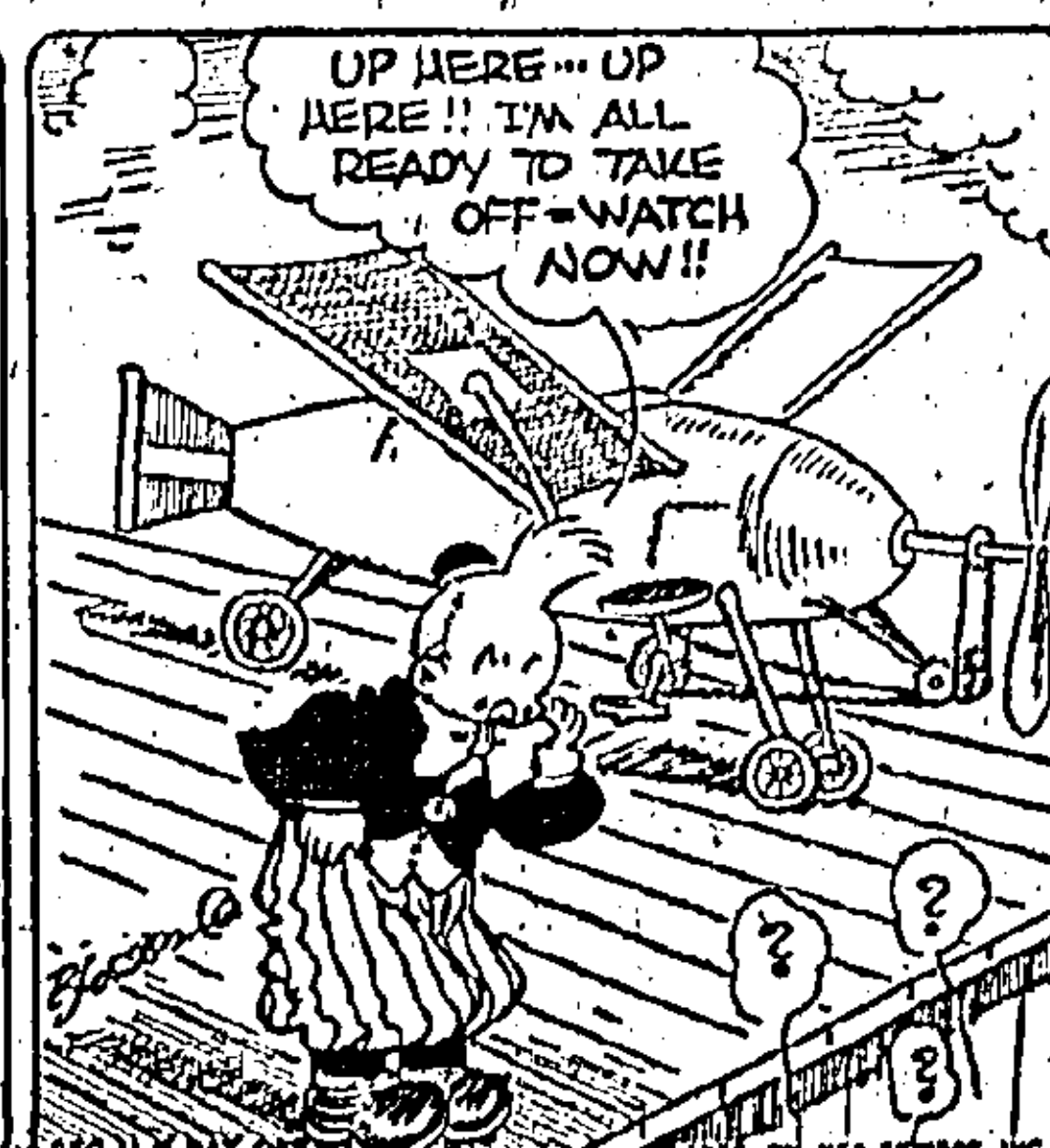
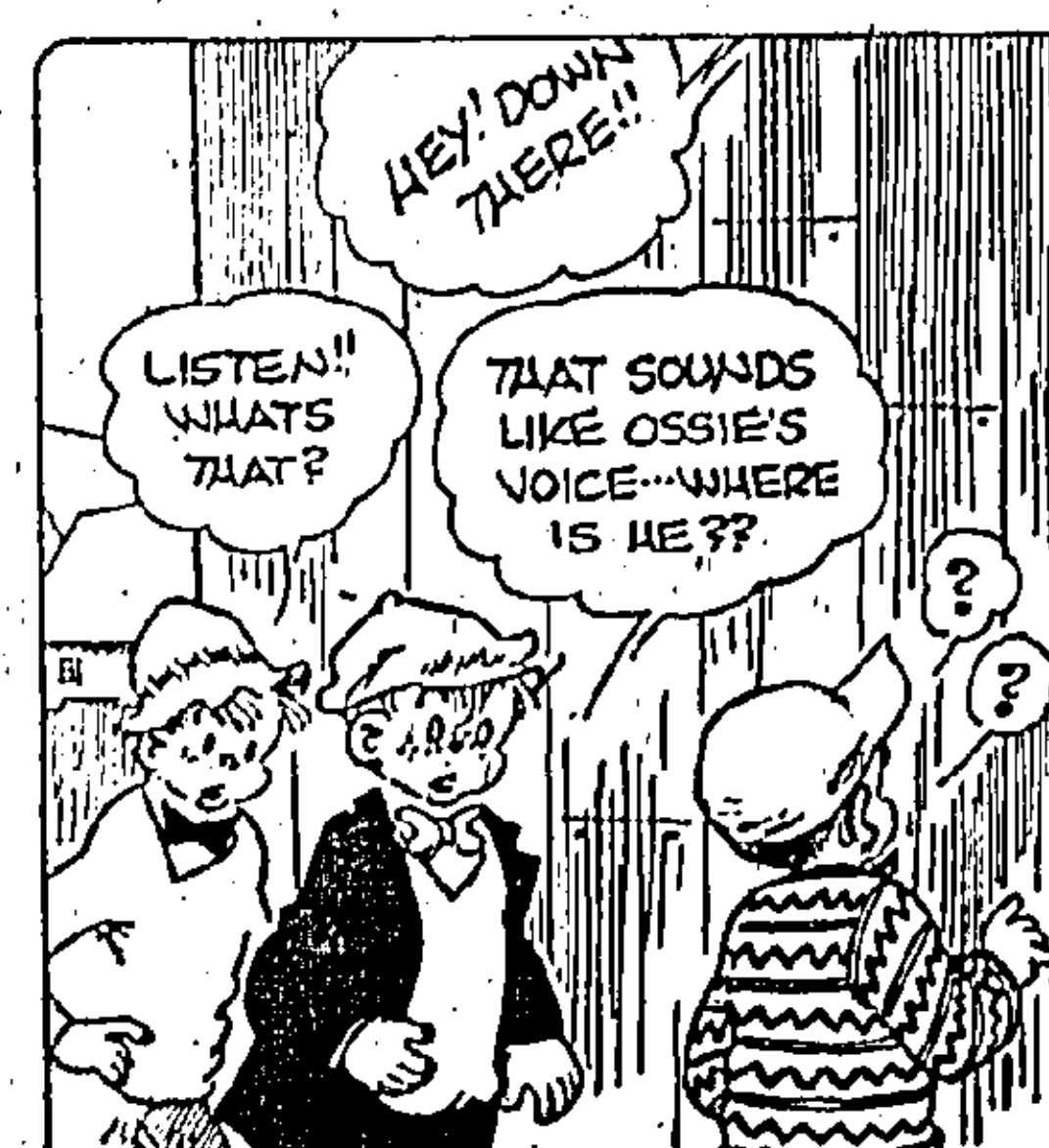
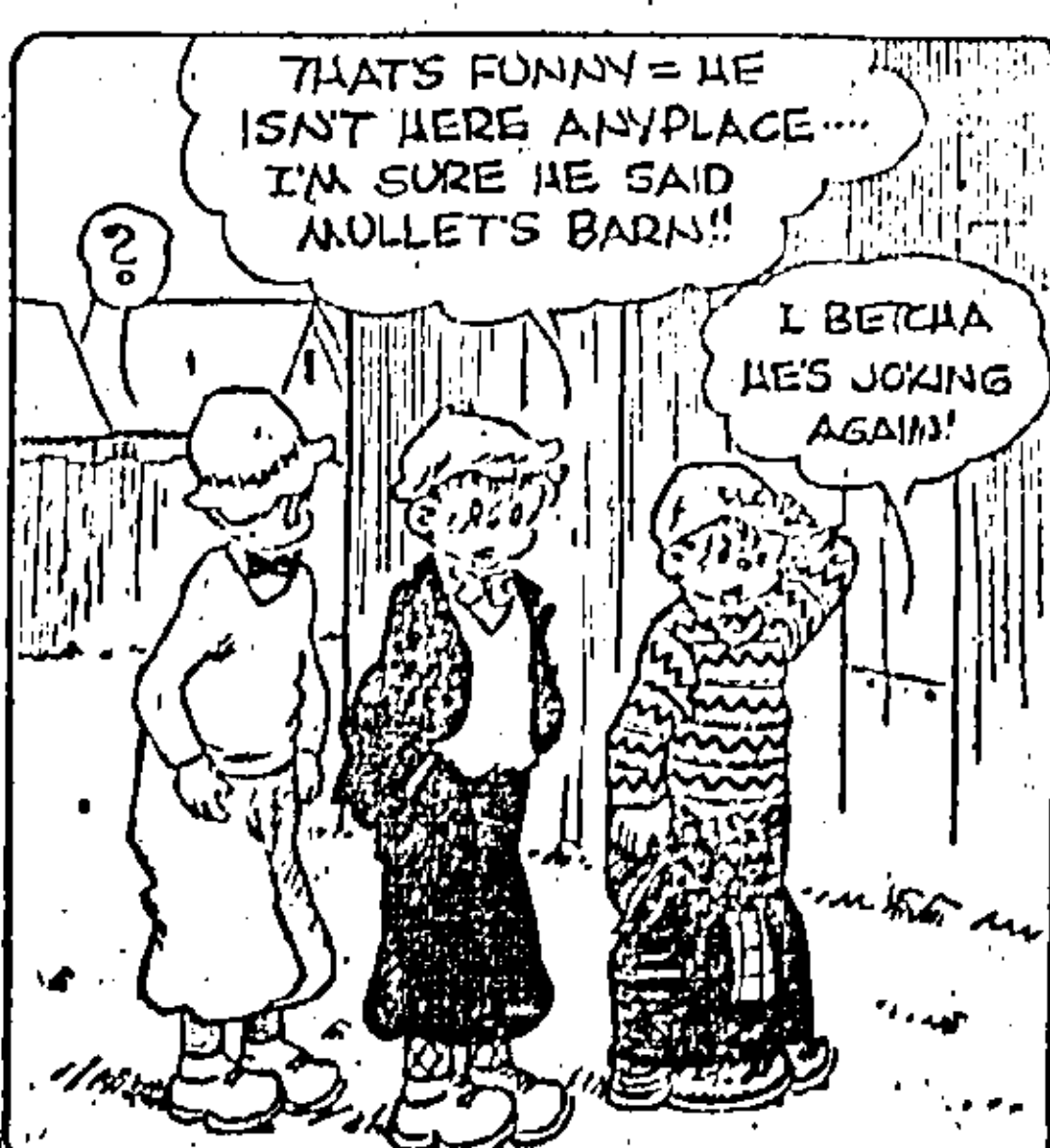
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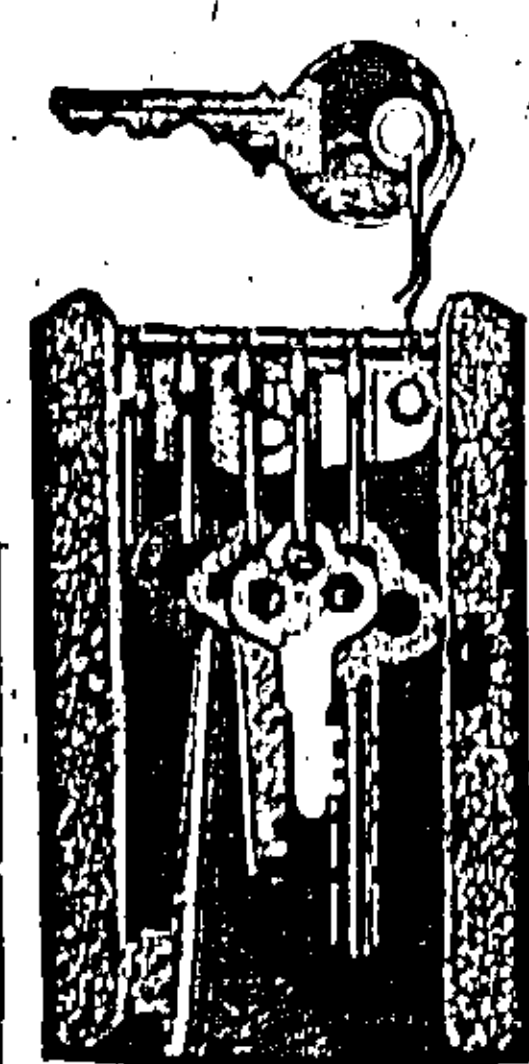
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(When I Survey the Wondrous Cross (Miller))
- B-2965 Take a Look at Mine (Dougherty) Gracie Fields
(Reviews (Gragson))
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEDNESDAY MAY 8, 1929

MORE WAR.

The breach in the relations between Kwangtung and Kwangsi makes it evident that South China is not to be spared the troubles of warfare. Nothing further has been heard of the overtures which General Wang Shao-hung was reported to have made a few days ago for the purpose of guaranteeing Kwangsi's allegiance to Nanking. The conditions laid down included the release of Marshal Li Chai-sum, the restoration to Kuomintang membership of Marshal Li and Generals Li Chung-yen and Pei Chung-hsi, and the withdrawal of all allegations against these three Kwangsi leaders. Whether Wang Shao-hung waited for Nanking's reply to these conditions, or whether, in fact, the terms were ever forwarded to Nanking, has not been disclosed. The outstanding fact is that General Wang has begun to move his troops down for an attack on Canton, and that both naval and land forces are being sent to oppose him. What the upshot will be, time will tell.

It is apparent from the fact that Wang Shao-hung has not hesitated to throw down the gauntlet that the Kwangsi faction does not consider itself by any means suppressed as yet. No doubt its leaders have hopes that by striking now they may be able to seize Canton before the projected attacks from the north and eastern boundaries of Kwangsi materialise to any extent. Whether General Wang counts on the possibility of some of the Canton forces going over to his side when hostilities really get going, we should not care to say, but he will certainly be aware of the fact that a very considerable section of Canton opinion leans rather more to his side than to that of Chiang Kai-shek, who in these days is not regarded in the South as the national hero that he once was. A further point that must not be lost sight of is that the Kwangsi troops have always shown themselves to be fine fighters; that has been demonstrated over and over again in China's history. We must therefore suppose that General Wang fully believes in the possibility of seizing Canton by prompt action, and that he has sufficient faith in himself to believe that his presence in Canton would not be altogether unwelcome by a great many of the people. The manifesto by General Chan Chai-long, blaming Kwangsi for starting hostilities, is of the customary type of such declara-

tions. He pictures Canton as the victim of intrigue on the part of the Kwangsi leaders, but conveniently overlooks the fact that Canton's own attitude, immediately after the arrest of Li Chai-sum, was for a time by no means certain. Indeed, there has been a good deal of what our American friends describe as "double-crossing" in the recent developments in the South, concerning which the least said, at this stage, the better. In any event, General Chan cannot get over the fact that he was under orders from Nanking to start an expedition against Kwangsi, so that if he obeyed orders, war was inevitable. In these circumstances, it seems rather idle to accuse the Kwangsi leaders of commencing hostilities.

No useful purpose will be served by discussing the probabilities of the "new war," but whatever happens, we trust that it will be of brief duration and will not cause any general recrudescence of trouble. Whatever may be the pros and cons of the situation, there will be widespread regret throughout the South that events should have taken this untoward turn. We had hoped that South China would be spared war and all that goes with war, but it seems that once again the people are to be called upon to suffer because of the clash of military interests and ambitions. Here in Hongkong we may experience some reactions by a further influx of Chinese at a moment when, on account of the serious water shortage, their presence will not be at all welcome. With the issues involved, however, we are not concerned. All that we desire is peace and progress in the South. Let us hope that neither the one desideratum nor the other will long be interrupted.

Trade Comparisons.

Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister's review of Britain's trade conditions and prospects would have been a great deal more impressive and interesting had it been less highly coloured by the political situation. The President of the Board of Trade was obviously thinking more of the General Election than of the Board of Trade Estimates, and while there is no reason to suppose that the figures quoted were other than accurate in every detail, it is much less certain that they represent an accurate index of British trade improvement. For purposes of comparison, Sir Philip took 1924, the year in which the Conservative Government came into power as the base year, and upon 1924 he sought to establish that in a period of four years, or perhaps a trifle more, British exports had increased by 4.6 per cent., and manufactured exports by 7.8 per cent. He also sought to show that the first three months of 1929 compared with the corresponding period of 1924 showed a still more encouraging increase in British export trade. It has to be remembered, however, that General Elections are notoriously disturbing to the normal course of trade, and that Britain was in the throes of a political campaign in January and February of 1924, while to further disturb the trade balance of 1924, the country again went to the poll in November of that year. To our mind, therefore, it seems most satisfactory to take 1924 as the base year if the object is to justify the suggestion of a real upward trend, and not merely to show how easily accurate figures can be made to lie. Sir Philip would, perhaps, have been better advised to leave such figures alone as his political opponents are likely to seize upon the point we have made with equal readiness. There are, we are prepared to believe, signs of industrial progress in England quite apart from any comparison with 1924. Lancashire appears to be making a determined effort to get on its feet again, and the considerable regional amalgamations in the iron and steel industry, and the steady improvement in the coalfields, are all signs that Britain is slowly moving towards a period of greater prosperity. The Government's share in the improvement is, however, still subject to examination.

DAY BY DAY.

PURPOSES, LIKE EGGS, UNLESS THEY BE HATCHED INTO ACTION, WILL RUN INTO ROTTENNESS—Smiles.

Lieut. S. R. Ascheron has been appointed to H.M.S. Suffolk.

Yesterday's return of notifiable diseases shows three Chinese cases of small-pox.

Mr. P. Mullins has been appointed second grade clerk in the Works Department at the Naval Yard, Hongkong.

Two Chinese were fined \$5, or seven days, by Mr. E. W. Hamilton this morning for trespassing into Murray Barracks.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. W. G. Robertson, residing at Repulse Bay Hotel, to Miss D. V. Mann, en route to Hongkong on board the s.s. Rajputana.

Passengers arriving yesterday on the Taiplug, included Dr. and Mrs. J. Harris, Major A. C. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Atherton, Mr. J. J. McIntosh and Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Richmond.

A fine of \$10 was imposed by Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, on a Chinese who was arrested in the act of dumping the body of a baby into the harbour at Shamshuipo during the early hours of this morning.

The Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G., has kindly consented to officiate at the opening ceremony of the Billiard Room of the Sports Club on Thursday, 16th inst. at 5.30 p.m. The table was presented by Mr. Ho Kom-tong, O.B.E., to commemorate the winning of the Hongkong Derby with "President Hall."

The owner of a bakery at Shamshuipo was charged before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, with having a baking house without a permit. The defendant was fined \$25. Mr. E. S. C. Brookes, who defended, alleged that the defendant was persecuted by Sanitary Inspector Sinton for "reasons best known to himself."

BRIDGE MADE EASY

by W.W. Wentworth

1—Initial Suit Bids.

The cards have been dealt. As you study them, you often ask yourself, "Shall I bid?" Uncertain as to what to do, you find yourself in a maze.

There need be no such hesitancy. If you have a bid, it can be detected immediately by a cursory inspection of the cards, determining at once whether the hand contains the minimum requirements for an initial bid.

An initial bid is a bid made by the player who has dealt the cards. He also may be denominated the first hand. If the first hand passes and the second hand bids, this bid by second hand is also termed an initial bid. This article is confined to initial bidding, as the requirements for bids in other positions are different.

If the cards were evenly dealt and every player held the A, K, Q of a suit, he would hold 2-1-2 quick tricks, making a total of ten quick tricks for all four hands. Such an equal distribution of cards is not likely to occur in a century. To find ten quick tricks outstanding in any one deal is so unusual as to require no further consideration.

The average number of quick tricks outstanding in every deal is not more than eight, and usually less than eight. You may verify this conclusion by dealing the cards ten times, counting the number of quick tricks and noting the results. It will thus be seen that, on the average, a total of less than eight quick tricks is held by all the players in each deal.

It therefore follows that the initial bidder holding two quick tricks has a hand above the average. The initial bid is the pivot of all bidding. It must be as sound as the Rock of Gibraltar. Your initial bid is a mirror to your partner. It is a proclamation that you have the minimum requirements for an initial bid, namely, two quick tricks. However, an initial suit bid never should be made on less than four cards, even though you hold A K Q of the suit.

LOCAL COMPOSERS' CONCERT.

SPECIAL CRITIQUE BY "ALLEGRO."

Last night there was a second Local Composers' Concert at the City Hall, at which two of the composers, Harry Ore (pianist) and Capt. Macnair, R.A. (violinist) played three violin and piano sonatas, in addition to some piano pieces of Mr. Ore's composition. Two sonatas were the work of Lt. Col. P. A. Cardew and Capt. J. L. P. Macnair, who write music as a hobby and in their spare time and whose sonatas are thus all the more creditable to their authors.

The performance lasted one and a half hours, which meant a great strain on the instrumentalists on such a sticky night, but the last item on the programme went with as much gusto as anything played before and the playing never flagged.

In sonata works the piano part is more important than that assigned to the violin and if yesterday the violin compelled attention almost the whole time, it was due less to Capt. Macnair's asserting himself than to Harry Ore keeping himself in the background. He seemed to be feeling his way, sight-reading the manuscript at times, and when the piano had the principal theme he consequently did not make enough of it. This was chiefly noticeable in Col. Cardew's Sonata, while in the second movement of Capt. Macnair's work each instrument appeared for a time to be accompanying the other. The playing, however, was flawless; both performers had technique equal to any difficulties and there were a good many to overcome during the evening.

At the commencement of the second part, Mrs. Womack sang four of Col. Cardew's songs which were delightful and most ably and artistically interpreted by the soloist.

Turning to the compositions themselves, both the English and Scottish sonatas show originality and were very enjoyable to listen to as well as interesting to study from a technical point of view. The main theme of the first movement of Col. Cardew's Sonata in B flat was so reminiscent of the English horn's opening subject in Franck's symphony (2nd movement) that recollections of the latter crowded through my mind to the detriment of the Sonata. This only lasted through the first movement, however. The Theme and Variations were diverting and clever and the Allegro Moderato was causing much pleasure when a moment arrived at which the composer seemed suddenly to have decided to terminate the work. We were expecting some sort of climax would be reached; but the piece was all at once over. A re-writing of the last page or so would greatly improve the work.

The same composer's four songs were not in the ordinary class of lyric songs. Each was original and had some charming effects. The best one, to my mind, was "In Irish Woods," and "To Daffodils" came second. If these songs are not published, I can only say that they ought to be.

Capt. Macnair's Sonata in G was brimful of Scottish airs and melodies and had so much pep in it that it was a temptation to beat time with one's feet. The harmonisation was rather weak in parts and in the first movement it seemed once or twice as if the two instruments were being played in different keys. I do not recollect having listened to anything quite like this Sonata; the idea of choosing only Scottish airs and idioms makes it rather unique. The audience thoroughly enjoyed it, especially the third movement which had a "Molly-on-the-Shore" lilt about it. The composer seems to be much more at home in writing for the violin, as is perhaps natural. The other part was not altogether pianistic, and Mr. Ore appeared to be performing a few juggling feats!

As a professional composer and musician we should expect a high standard from Mr. Harry Ore in his compositions and we were not disappointed. His Violin Sonata Op. 11 was a most attractive work, full of piquant harmonies and choice melodies; the third movement was a Russian dance, as fine a piece of writing as would be found in any modern composition of this kind. The movement from his first Piano Sonata, written when he was a student and obviously a devotee of Arensky, was also most enjoyable. He showed in this and his other solos that he could make the piano speak and that the "wooliness" previously noted was not the fault of the instrument.

I cannot say that his First Lullaby appeals to me, it is however immensely popular, at the Riga Conservatoire and I can well imagine the ladies of Latvia rattling off their folk-tunes to the ear-tickling harmonies of Mr. Ore's creation. It is a Lisztian piece, a patchwork of different themes, written in a manner which enables the player to dash all over the keyboard and demonstrate his technique. The last item in the group of piano solos was Harry Ore's South China Fantasy, one of his clever arrange-

The Very Idea!

Says "Autolycus" in the Sunday Times:—Once again the Prince of Wales has caused a flutter in the tailors' dovecotes—or rather in the fitting rooms—by donning a woollen "pullover" with a dinner jacket, soft shirt, and collar. Strange as this may sound, it was really an ideal compromise between the ordinary dress clothes of those in the stalls below the platform and the caps and sweaters of the East End boys in the galleries, whose boxing the Prince had come to see. Obviously, there was no intention of setting any fashion, but simply a desire to put everyone "t their ease."

A dinner jacket worn with a soft-fronted white shirt, soft turn-down collar and a black tie is nothing new, as some people seem to think. Lord Westmorland adopted this attire many years ago, and wears it on all save formal occasions. In the summer it is almost universal amongst Englishmen abroad, for soft shirts are cooler, easier to pack, and also to get washed quickly.

Nottingham Woman—My husband likes to go out dressed in patent boots.

Policeman at Willesdon—The prisoner threw himself down, and refused to pick himself up again.

Woman at Shoreditch County Court—I am newly married, so I am not likely to be bad-tempered.

Teetotal Midland Husband—I fetch my wife a drink of beer in all weathers. A Solicitor—The model husband at last.

Woman at Glasgow, speaking of a neighbour—I get so annoyed with her; she keeps on casting aspirations on me and mine.

Witness at an East London County Court—It is difficult to estimate the pace of a motor car when you are doing your best to dodge it.

The children in a Middlesex school were having some of their clothes removed for a school medical examination.

One boy, aged nine, of the poorer classes, proved to be a walking wardrobe. When garment after garment had been removed it was found that his body was swathed tightly with lengths of green flannel.

While attempts were being made to get some of this removed, the boy's mother burst on the scene, blazing with anger. "What are you doing with my Albert?" she shouted. "Put 'is clothes on again. You can't get that flannel off of him—he's stitched up for the winter."

To-day's Ghost Story.—"In 1880 I was curate at a large church in London. One morning my fellow curate found his landlady in a state of collapse. She explained that when she came into the kitchen that morning she saw her brother sitting by the fireplace and holding his violin, which he loved to play. On her exclaiming, 'Oh, Robert, why are you here?' he vanished. She said this was 6.30 a.m., and she told my fellow curate the story at about 8 a.m. "At about 10 a.m. she went out shopping, and, as usual, asked my fellow curate to answer the door during her absence. About half an hour after a man came to the door, asking for her, and finding she was not in, left a message for her—'Would my fellow curate tell her that her brother Robert died this morning at 6.30 a.m.'"

A Chicago man took an extra drink of corn whisky, and shortly began to see reptiles and animals in assorted colours. He rented a room and opened a museum. People paid thirty-five cents admission and when they saw only an empty room they called a policeman. The policeman was going to arrest him.

The man got him off in a corner and gave him a drink. The policeman gave the man three hundred dollars for a half interest in the show.

Mother, coming in and finding her ten-year-old daughter curled up in a chair, reading: "Oh, you are a lazy little girl. Why aren't you out of doors this sunny day? Nobody ever did anything in the world by just sitting still."

Molly, nodding wisely: "I know someone who did." "Who?" "The hen."

ments of Chinese music. The audience was very poor in numbers. Perhaps the musical fare provided—three violin and piano sonatas—was rather heavy for a Hongkong audience in the month of May. But those who did attend thoroughly enjoyed themselves and showed by their enthusiasm that the performers' efforts had not been wasted.

ALLEGRO.

ECLIPSE VISIBLE
IN HONGKONG.TO-MORROW'S SOLAR
PHENOMENON.CITY TO BE IN HALF-LIGHT
DURING AFTERNOON.

CROSSING OF 2½ HOURS

Weather permitting, Hongkong will witness an eclipse of the sun to-morrow for the first time for many years. Round about two o'clock in the afternoon, the sun will begin to dim, and the atmosphere will gradually become darker until round about 3.20 p.m. the city will be in a half-light, probably necessitating the use of electric lights and street lamps.

The moon commences its crossing of the sun's path at 2.5 p.m. in Hongkong, the centre of the eclipse will occur at 3.21 p.m. and the sun will emerge completely again at 4.31 p.m., the whole thing lasting nearly two and a half hours.

Two-thirds Hidden.

During the greatest phase, 64 per cent. of the sun's surface will be observed by the moon's disc, and the first and last contacts will occur at angles 221 and 147 respectively from the north point of the sun.

As Hongkong is not in the totality zone, (a full illustration of which is given in a map on another page,) no special scientific observations will be made here, though probably some private efforts will be made by those interested in such phenomenon.

Members of the public are advised to use telescopes with a properly coloured screen.

All Day Over Full Course.

The path which the moon's shadow will take will start from the Indian ocean and move eastward across the north of Sumatra, the lower part of Siam and the north of the Malay Peninsula, the southern tip of Cambodia, the south China sea, the middle of the Philippines and it will die out farther in the Pacific.

It starts in the morning with the rise of the sun and ends at sunset. Only along one thin line a few miles wide does it appear as a total eclipse, and at various points on this line scientists are preparing to observe it.

Einstein Theory.

They hope to obtain photographs and facts which will help prove—or disprove—the Einstein theory, discover a clue to the constitution of atoms, study the effect of the eclipse on the transmission of radio signals, measure the temperature and pressure of the various gases in the sun's corona and learn more significant details about that and the sun's chromosphere or outer layer.

It is only during an eclipse that the corona, which consists of fiery gases flowing for millions of miles out of the sun's surface, is visible, and because it is seen only on these rare occasions, little is known of the phenomenon.

Previous Experience.

On the last occasion that an eclipse should have been visible in Hongkong, some five years ago, the sky was overcast throughout the day and only by the increased darkness was it known that the eclipse was taking place.

To-morrow it is hoped that the Colony will have a more fortunate experience, though the weather signs are not too hopeful at present.

The eclipse will be partially visible over East Africa, India, the greater part of China, Japan, the East Indies and Australia, though all will have vastly different experiences.

Shanghai and Manila.

While Hongkong will have a 64 per cent. eclipse the sun will be 90 per cent. obscured in Manila, and only 35 per cent. in Shanghai.

The phenomenon is, of course, nicely timed for effectiveness. Probably the only observations taken in Hongkong, however, will be measurements testing the accuracy of the calculations of astronomers regarding the path and times of the eclipse.

RAIN FORECAST.

The Royal Observatory reports that pressure is highest in the Pacific to the east of Japan and the Bonins, and relatively low over China generally. Depressions are situated over Tongking and South Japan. The forecast till noon to-morrow is:—S.W. or variable winds, moderate; cloudy; rain.

SEQUEL TO MAIL'S
DELAY.SHIPPING AGENTS FINED FOR
FAILURE TO NOTIFY.

POST OFFICE CHARGE.

A somewhat unusual prosecution came before Mr. E.W. Hamilton, at the Central Police Court this morning when Messrs. John Mannors and Company, as agents for the East Asiatic Company's motor ship Malaya, were summoned for failing to give immediate notice in writing to the Postmaster-General of the alteration in the hour of departure of the ship from the Colony. The date of the offence was given as May 3.

Mr. T. Hynes, Superintendent of Mails, said that Messrs. John Mannors notified the Post Office, at about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of May 2, that the ship would be sailing the following morning for Shanghai and other ports. The Post Office accordingly made up mails for dispatch to Shanghai and Europe via Siberia by the steamer.

At 3 p.m. on the 3rd, witness was informed by one of his launch officers that the ship had not sailed. He went round to Messrs. John Mannors & Company's offices and saw the gentleman in charge of the shipping department, who said it was difficult for them to know when the ship would be sailing, as the vessel was not sailing according to schedule. But later on, they received notice that the ship was sailing at four o'clock.

Mr. Hynes, in reply to his Worship, said the point was that, if they had received notice of a delay in the hour of sailing, a supplementary mail might have been got up for dispatch by the same ship.

A representative of Messrs. John Mannors said it was extremely difficult for the Company to know the exact hour of departure. The ship was not sailing to schedule. As far as the Company were concerned, they had cleared the ship, on the 2nd, and were surprised to see the Captain in the office on the following day. Asked why the ship had not sailed, the Captain informed them that during the night some cargo had to be shifted and discharged. The Company were not notified of the delay and they did not know anything about this until the forenoon of the 3rd. They did not then think it was necessary to inform the Post Office.

His Worship found that a technical offence had been committed, and imposed a fine of \$5.

THE FALSE ROMNEY.

AMERICAN DEALER SAILING
FOR LONDON.

New York, Apr. 3. Mr. Howard Young, the art dealer who sold Mr. Lawrence Fisher the Duchesne of Sutherland painting as a Romney, is sailing on Friday for London. Convinced that the so-called Romney portrait is not genuine, he will seek to recover the handsome sum which went into somebody's pocket last December, when the painting passed into his possession.

Mr. Fisher does not think much of Mr. Howard Young's chances of recovering the money, and believes the dealer must pocket the loss. In a telephone conversation with the *New York Sun*, he declared that he paid more than \$30,000 for the picture. Asked if it was \$40,000, Mr. Fisher said: "You can say \$40,000 if you like."

Mr. Young, he said, was commissioned to buy him twenty to twenty-five paintings, among them the supposed Romney. He explained: "I have merely heard second hand that the picture came into Mr. Young's hands from a member of the family of the Duke of Sutherland. I think what happened was that some smart person over there 'pulled a fast one' on Mr. Young and got away with it before Young knew what it was all about."

Mr. Fisher said that Mr. Young made prompt restitution when he suspected that the picture was not genuine, and he referred to Mr. Young as "a good sportsman." The Duke of Sutherland has stated that the original portrait by Romney is in his possession in England. One copy is at Dunrobin Castle, his Scottish seat.

SHANGHAI CHAMBERS
TO COMBINE.GOVERNMENT PLANS BIG
NEW BUILDING.

Shanghai, May 8.

The Chapel and Nantao Chambers of Commerce have been closed, pending amalgamation with the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

The Government is planning a big new building for the use of the combined Chambers.—Our Own Correspondent.

WHAT'S THE USE.

A FEW WORDS IN DEFENCE
OF THE GOVERNMENT.

[By "O.R.D."]

I really think that it's about time somebody stuck up for the Government.

One cannot meet anybody these days without the conversation immediately turns to the Kausing, or that twenty-five thousand foot track, or the water, or fire appliances, or bathing beaches, or motor taxes, or Peak preference, or the isolation hospitals, or who'll get the next issue of O.B.E.'s, or Government funds, or the Education Dept., or... well, what's the use?

Some people actually complain that there is not a Government servant (sorry, should be capital "S") who could run a fried fish and chip shop successfully! As if there can be any possible reason why they should sink to such sordid depths of commercialism.

Said a man to me the other day: "Just fancy one of our Cadets being placed in charge of one of the Colony's leading business houses!" Said I:—Just fancy the head of one of our leading Hong Kong being placed in charge of a Government Department! Why, he'd probably sack the whole staff, and just imagine what utter chaos that would cause."

Anyhow, as soon as the Government did accept the advice of the Chamber of Commerce,—well, I ask you!

Imagine what would happen to Hongkong if the Government ceased to function! There would be nobody left to present to Royalty excepting the herd of common fry whose only mission in life is to keep the jolly old wheels of industry revolving. And what would happen to industry were there no Government Servants? The motor trade would go phut, because there would be nobody left to buy cars; matches would be a drag on the market; and at least one shipping line would not be nearly as sociable to travel on.

No, I say give the Government a chance. Remember that your own sons may fall at business one of these days, and then where could you put them to earn a crust if there were no Colonial Government Departments?

Since I commenced this, somebody has just rebuked somebody else for saying that there should be vehicular ferries running across the harbour. What crass stupidity! Would you at least two million dollars, and our poverty-stricken Colony has never had such a sum to play with.

What's that? What about the two million we gave to Singapore? Why bring that up? We spent more than that on the road to Shek O,—and was not that for the benefit of the—Phew!

DUTCH SEAPLANES.

REACH BUNDER ABRAS ON
WAY TO BATAVIA.

Bunder Abbas, May 7. Two Dutch naval seaplanes, flying from Holland to Batavia, where a Dutch seaplane base is being established, arrived and refuelled, and immediately took off for Karachi.

They belong to a squadron of three, of which one crashed at Baghdad, when it struck a bridge on the Tigris, on May 2, the pilot being killed.—*Reuter*.

NIGHT NOISES AT
KOWLOON.BUILDING OPERATIONS GIVE
ANNOYANCE.

COMPROMISE REACHED

Complaints against noises caused late at night by workmen carrying out their duties on a block of houses in the course of construction on part of the Victoria View site were lodged by Mr. M. J. Rowe, proprietor of Marble Hall, before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning.

Mr. Hin-shing Lo appeared for the contractors and after pointing out that the section under which the summons was brought referred to areas in which noises were only prohibited by a notification by the Governor in the *Government Gazette*, said that he had spoken to Mr. Rowe who was quite prepared to withdraw the summons and come to a compromise.

Mr. Rowe said he had seen Mr. Lane, the architect, who had intimated that all hammering noises could be discontinued at 5.30 p.m. each day, while other work could stop at 7.30 p.m. Mr. Rowe's complaint was that the work had been going on until 11.30 p.m. at times.

Mr. Lo suggested that all hammering should stop at 7.30 p.m. and other work at 9 a.m.

After considerable discussion, these times were agreed upon.

CONSTABLE ACCUSED
OF BRIBERY.DEFENDANT'S ALLEGATIONS
NOTED.

When charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Central Police Court this morning, with drawing water from a street hydrant at Connaught Road West without authority, a water-carrier voiced a serious accusation against a Chinese constable.

He said that the constable had been willing to release him on demanding and having been given a dollar as a bribe, but that on seeing a European Sergeant coming his way, the constable re-arrested him and took him to the Station.

Inspector Bloor said the constable had the dollar in his hand when he appeared with the water-carrier in the charge-room at the Station.

Defendant offered to substantiate his accusation by calling, as a witness, a stall-holder from whom he said he borrowed the dollar under the pressing circumstances.

His Worship acquitted the defendant on the charge of offering a bribe, while directing that Inspector Bloor should investigate departmentally into the allegation.

Defendant was found guilty on the other charge of drawing water from the fire-hydrant, and fined \$5, or seven days.

NEW CRUISER'S NAME.

London, May 7.

In the House of Commons to-day, it was announced by Mr. Amery that "Northumberland" is the name of one of the cruisers to be built under the 1928 programme.—*British Wireless*.

PRINCE ACTS FOR
THE KING.BRILLIANT LEEVEE HELD AT
ST. JAMES' PALACE.

THOUSAND PRESENTED

London, May 7. Many thousands of people watched H.R.H. the Prince of Wales drive in state from Buckingham Palace to St. James' Palace to-day to hold a levee on behalf of H.M. the King.

The Prince rode in a close State landau drawn by four horses. The coachmen and footmen wore the brilliant scarlet and gold uniform of State occasions. The major part of the sovereign's escort of Royal Life Guards followed the Prince and carried the Prince's colours.

As the Prince drove into St. James' Palace, the band and guard from the Second Battalion of the Scots Guards played the Royal Salute.

The Prince, who wore the full dress uniform of a Colonel of the Welch Guards, was conducted to his place on the dais in the Throne Room, where he found awaiting him the Duke of York in the Air Force uniform, Prince George in the uniform of a naval Lieutenant, and Prince Arthur of Connaught.

Long lines of those to be presented moved in ranks of four slowly forward until just below the Throne dais. Each guest was announced as he came opposite the Prince, made his bow, and passed on.

There were nearly one thousand presentations.—*British Wireless*.

FIGHTING ALONG
RAILWAY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Canton Notes Decline.

Canton, May 7.

No doubt as a reaction to the war "scare," a further drop in the value of the Central Bank of China notes has occurred here. Early last month, the Provincial Government took drastic and somewhat unorthodox steps to maintain the value of these notes, and throughout April they remained on a fairly even basis.

The drop which has now occurred is such that the Government is not quite able to cope with it. Whilst silver coins remain steady on the basis of Canton dollars 131-132 to 100 Hongkong dollars, the notes have dropped a further 30 per cent. in the last two days.

Opening yesterday around 150 to 100 Hongkong dollars, at the close the notes were at 160. They reopened this morning at 170 and at the time of writing are 197.

The Central Bank is still taking its notes at face value, but will only receive \$5 a day from the same person.

Large crowds may be seen throughout the day outside the doors of the Central Bank, all branches of which are well guarded by police and military.—*Our Own Correspondent*.

NOVELIST'S LIBEL SUIT
SETTLED.APOLOGY TO MISS REBECCA
WEST.

The settlement of a libel action brought against the *Evening Standard* by Miss Rebecca West, the novelist, who in private life is Miss Cicely Isabel Fairfield, was approved by Mr. Justice Horridge in the King's Bench Division recently.

Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., for Miss West, said that the action concerned the report of an interview with Miss West, who complained that it did not truly represent the conversation, particularly in representing her to have made discourteous remarks with regard to Mr. Arnold Bennett. This was far from her intention.

The position was aggravated by the publication subsequently of letters addressed to the newspaper severely criticising Miss West for the statements she was reported to have made. She did not think of making money out of the proceedings, but felt that it was essential for her to protect her reputation. The *Evening Standard* had offered to make a satisfactory statement which would dispose of the matter.

By Long Distance Phone. Mr. Theo. Matthew, for the *Evening Standard*, said they regretted that the report did not in a number of particulars represent the conversation. The interview took place in the country and the report was published on the same evening after a long distance telephone conversation with the defendants' London office.

It might be that the unfortunate situation arose owing to the great distance of the call and the difficult circumstances in which the conversation took place. The defendants offered an apology and agreed to indemnify Miss West against costs.

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MAJOR CLOSELY QUESTIONED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

to and from the camp and when the Company funds did not allow the P.R.I. paid?—Yes.

That involves a considerable amount doesn't it?—Yes.

Would it be right to say that \$51 was paid for postmen's fares, escorts and general fares?—Probably. It does not sound an unreasonable sum.

Didn't Mean It.

Mr. Wadeson interrupted and addressed Mr. Strellett and the latter stated to the Judge Advocate that "Mr. Wadeson tells me that the witness doesn't mean what he says."

The Judge Advocate (to witness):—What you say is that you have not seen entries of postmen's fares. You also said you thought this: It was a reasonable amount. Do you wish to qualify that?

Witness:—I think it is quite possible that fares would amount to \$51.

Further cross-examined, witness stated that the boatman received \$5 a month and he had no reason to believe that the boatman had not been paid. There were also two cinema operators who dually received \$20 a month.

Mr. Strellett:—\$20 a month. But the entries for January to November of 1928 show only \$180.

The Judge Advocate:—This is becoming a very serious thing. You say that so far as the entries are concerned the amount is only \$180 from January to November?

Mr. Strellett:—Yes.

Mr. Strellett (to Major Ogilvie):—In fact it was a much smaller amount than was paid?

Mr. Strellett (to the Judge Advocate):—Will you take down that \$180 was paid?

The Judge Advocate:—I am only taking down the evidence of the witness.

Mr. Strellett:—And I am trying to save the time of the Court.

Witness then stated that the amount was \$170 and the Judge Advocate stated that he would put down \$170.

Major Ogilvie:—As a matter of fact that sum is \$160.

The Judge Advocate:—Will you accept that, Mr. Strellett?—Yes.

Mr. Strellett (to witness):—Look at cash payments. Is there any entry for musketry storesman?—There is not.

Were billiard accessories paid by the P.R.I.?

The Judge Advocate:—We have had that already. No payments have been made.

Not Sure.

Mr. Strellett (to witness):—Are you sure?—No I am not sure.

Ah! There we have it. If I remember rightly, the billiard marker stated that if he required anything he obtained it from the N.A.A.F.I. and that Corporal Hendry paid for it. He stated in evidence that he ordered skittles and chalk, etc., and that the P.R.I. paid. Did you know that the P.R.I. paid?

The Judge Advocate:—There you are again! It is doubtful if it is within the witness's knowledge. All that it is fair to say is "I ordered it."

Mr. Strellett:—Surely I am entitled to ask that?

To Major Ogilvie:—You know nothing about it?—Nothing. Anyway, I would not have authorised it.

You never gave orders to pay?—Never.

But at one time the P.R.I. was supplying accessories?—May be.

Vague Answers.

Mr. Strellett:—You answer so vaguely!

Witness:—To the best of my knowledge it was the custom of the P.R.I. to pay for these things at one time.

Have you ever given orders to the contrary?—No.

The Judge Advocate:—But the P.R.I. have ceased to provide these accessories.

Mr. Strellett:—They have not. I shall prove that they are doing it at the present moment.

Major Ogilvie (to the Judge Advocate):—As far as I can remember I have never given any orders to the contrary.

Mr. Strellett:—Payments in this connexion have always been made by the P.R.I. although the witness may not know it.

The case is proceeding.

ARE SIGNATURES GENUINE?

(Continued from Page 1.)

two parties were accustomed to acting in a certain manner. It was natural the parties should expect that procedure to continue. As the result of the existence of a class of conduct, it was the duty of the parties to maintain and adhere to that class of conduct.

He would submit that in the present case the dealings between the Bank and the Government had been such that, unquestionably, it would have been their duty to notify the Bank of the extraction of cheques from the books.

On the questioning of handwriting, Mr. Jenkin said that any question which involved investigation as to whether handwriting was genuine or not involved a great deal of time and was a tiresome job. It was regrettable that already such a lot of time had been taken over that very important question, but it was unavoidable. He would assure the jury, however, that so far as it was possible, every point which was going to be put forward by the defence would be put in the briefest possible manner.

Court Paraphernalia.

He went on to explain that the jury would have for their guidance enlarged photographs, a microscope, and a screen representation in his Lordship's chambers. That, he said, would be only for their guidance, as photographs were subject to light and shade effects.

He mentioned that Dr. Shell-shear would be called and said that for some five years he had made a study of alleged forged documents and was concerned in the present case as soon as the question arose. He was approached by Mr. T. H. King, who had charge of the case on behalf of the Government, but he had already been engaged by the Bank. No doubt, had he been available, he would have been engaged by the Government.

Dr. Shell-shear would go into the witness box merely to serve the purpose of a "pointer," for the purpose of pointing out matters to the jury. Like any expert he could not avoid the human fallibility of perhaps thinking he could see things which accorded with the case which he was presenting, but he would do his best and would give his evidence without bias.

Anxious and Willing.

He would come before them anxious and willing to place before them all he could see, anything the jury might want to see, and anything anyone else might want to see. He, of necessity, held an opinion which was a personal one, but he did not suggest it was an opinion which must be accepted.

Mr. Jenkin went on to explain Dr. Shell-shear's method of investigating writing, saying that he first of all examined genuine writing for form of letters, peculiarities of form and pen pressure. He then examined disputed writing for hesitation and pen pressure. If one found that the writing was written with absolute freedom and the presentation of forms similar to genuine forms, and coupled with that the same pen pressure, then it was conclusive that the writing was genuine.

Dr. Shell-shear would say that the signatures on the disputed cheques were freely written, displayed the characteristics of genuine writing and reproduced exactly the same pen pressure.

Genuine Rarities.

Dealing with genuine rarities in the handwriting of Mr. Messer and Mr. Black, counsel said it would be impossible, if the signatures were in the nature of proficient copies of signatures, that the forger could not only have got the similarities of pen pressure but had picked up in both signatures, extremely rare features which, in fact, appeared in genuine signatures, as the most intensive search had revealed.

This concluded Mr. Jenkin's opening address, and Dr. Shell-shear stepped into the witness box. He agreed with Mr. Jenkin that his function would be to point out similarities and dissimilarities.

After dealing with his method of examination, witness agreed that the three disputed cheques contained 41 words, concluding signatures, 253 letters. Including signatures and 27 numerals.

Signature Genuine?

Mr. Jenkin:—Do you find in them a reproduction of the features which you have found in genuine writing?—I do.

Have you found a reproduction of the pen pressure which you say is to be found in the signatures of Mr. Black?—I have.

And Mr. Messer?—I have.

And the handwriting in the body of the cheques?—I have.

What have you to say as to the freedom of the writing in the disputed documents?—The writing is free.

It is written with the same ease and flow as in all other cheques I have looked at. There is no sign of hesitation or breaks or anything of that kind.

What with regard to the signatures of Mr. Messer. Does the same thing apply?—Yes.

And with regard to the writing on the body of the cheques, the same thing applies?—Yes.

Is it your opinion that it is impossible for two persons to produce the same features in two different writings?—Yes, to imitate the writing of another.

Baffle Emulation.

You found that in the disputed cheques there is a reproduction of a certain number of rare features in the signatures of Mr. Black and Mr. Messer?—I did.

Features which would be discoverable only upon an intensive examination of genuine writings?—Yes.

After describing the effect of the nervous system on the action of writing, witness agreed with Mr. Jenkin that the mechanism required in the reproduction of a word with personal characteristics was so complex that, in witness's view, it would baffle emulation.

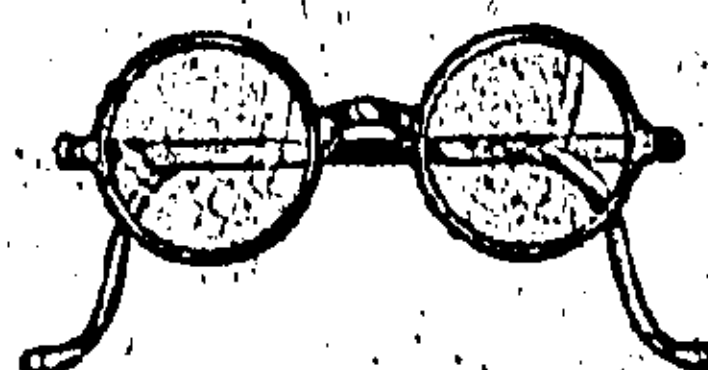
Blackboard Demonstration.

Professor Shell-shear went on to analyse the signature of Mr. Messer and Mr. Black, large copies of the signature being pinned on the blackboard for demonstration purposes. With regard to Mr. Black's signature witness said the cross stroke commenced in a variety of ways. Pressure on the stroke was "T" was greatest on the lower border of it but pressure dwindled when crossing over the first down stroke.

Witness went on to describe in detail how various strokes were made, microscopic photographs also being used for illustration purposes. He said the upstroke of the "B" was thin and the top of the "B" looped round on to the first down stroke of the "B."

The loop there varied. It might be long, short, rounded or closed. The first down stroke was thinner than the second. At the junction of the two strokes there was a loop which might be directed downwards. In many cases it was upwards and was sometimes closed. The second down stroke of the "B" was thicker. With reference to the "lac" the relative heights of the letters varied throughout the cheques.

Dealing with Mr. Messer's signature witness said the angularity at the top of the "C" was shown in many signatures. It was a frequent feature but in some of the cheques was more rounded. The down stroke of the "C" was thinner than the other down strokes of the signature and there were a variety of connections between the "M" and the "C."



SUN PROTECTION!

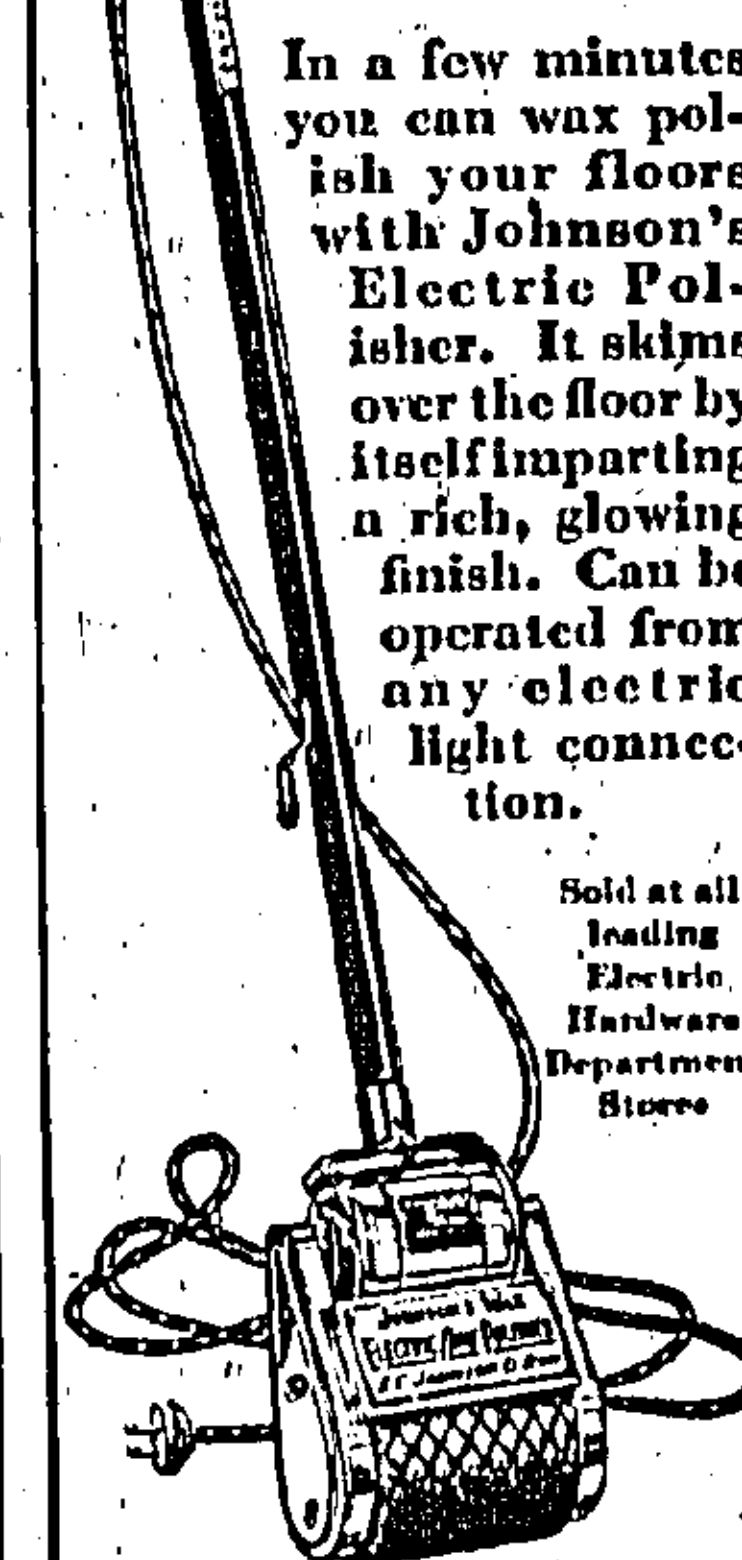
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SHANGHAI PAWNSHOP RAIDED.

BIG HAUL OF CASH AND
JEWELS.

Shanghai, May 8.
Five robbers made a raid on the Ya Lan pawnshop in the native city and got away with cash and jewels valued at \$50,000.
No arrests have so far been made.—Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. Jenkin:—Do you find in them a reproduction of the features which you have found in genuine writing?—I do.

Have you found a reproduction of the pen pressure which you say is to be found in the signatures of Mr. Black?—I have.

And Mr. Messer?—I have.

And the handwriting in the body of the cheques?—I have.

What have you to say as to the freedom of the writing in the disputed documents?—The writing is free.

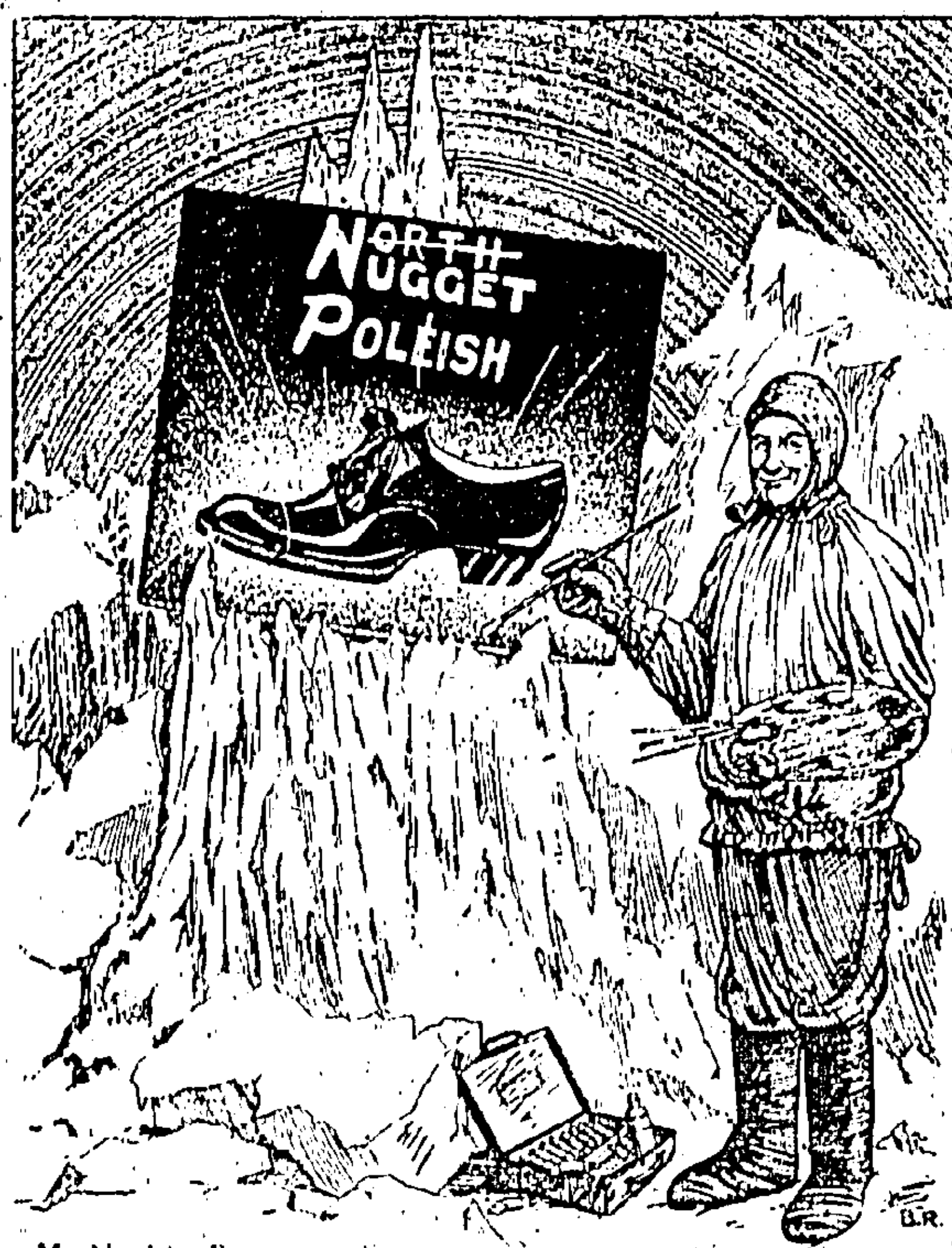
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WAR MUST END.

APPEAL TO CEASE CIVIL STRIFE IN CHINA.

The following appeal to end civil war in China, addressed to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, citizens and soldiers, has been received from Mr. Tse Tsan-tai:

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, Citizens and Soldiers.

Hearken to me.
Being a retired leader of the Revolution, and having started the work of organizing the Revolutionary Movement with the late Mr. Yuseng Ku Wan (assassinated in Hongkong on 10th Jan. 1901—See Dr. Sun Yat-sen's letter of lamentation to me dated 13th February, 1901) and others in 1887, some years before the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen started and joined hands with us in 1895, I believe it is my bounden and rightful duty at this critical moment in China's history, to give some warning words of advice to the leaders of the contending factions, who are responsible for the bloodshed and warfare, which is disturbing the world and tearing China to pieces.

And, in the interests of historical accuracy, and in order to prevent doubt and misunderstanding, I take the liberty of quoting Mr. Thomas H. Reid (Editor of the China Mail, &c., &c.), one of the first to support the Revolutionary Movement in 1895, as under:—

"You have the great satisfaction of knowing that you assisted in placing four hundred millions of your fellow-men on the road to a better and more humane life, and in initiating a movement which will go down in history as one of the most momentous in the records of the world." (29th November, 1912.)

and also Mr. Chesney Duncan (Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph, &c., &c.), one of the early supporters of the Revolutionary Movement in 1895, who wrote:—

"It marks you as the Liberator of your countrymen, for not only did you carry through the 'spade work' that made ultimate success possible, at the risk of your life and of all near and dear to you, but you unostentatiously persevered in the great and good work until your efforts were crowned with success."

You were content to allow others to take credit that, obviously, was due to your patient perseverance in well-doing, never doing aught that might kindle party strife or fan the flames of envy, hatred and malice which have had such a deleterious effect on the grand work of reform." (14th December, 1924.)

and Mr. Alfred Cunningham (Editor of the Hongkong Daily Press and South China Morning Post, &c., &c.), who wrote as follows:—

"Of my work in Hongkong no one is better qualified to speak on my behalf than yourself. Were we not colleagues together, and did we not use every effort in our power to promote the cause of progress in China?"

You know the risks—from the time the small Reform Committee met surreptitiously in the Colony you kept the flame burning at constant risk of your freedom, your life, and of those you held dearest.

Mine was an easier part, to hammer away in the paper in the interests of Reform and to influence the Authorities. For years we worked together by means of the paper (Hongkong Daily Press and South China Morning Post) in the one cause." (4th May, 1912.)

The present situation is most critical and dangerous, and I earnestly hope that this appeal will be taken to heart by the officers and soldiers who are fighting in blind ignorance, and sacrificing their lives in purposeless and ignoble warfare. This deplorable and senseless fratricidal civil war is impoverishing and ruining the country, and the consequences of a prolonged struggle are too horrible to contemplate.

China has already experienced eighteen years of civil war and bloodshed, which means nothing more than race suicide and national extinction. Vast territories of the different provinces are torn and devastated by war and famine, and millions of the once happy and contented people are now dying from sickness and starvation.

Have the rival militarists and politicians no feeling or sympathy for these suffering and starving millions?

Is patriotism dead in China? It is not only a question for the politicians and the people of China to decide and settle, but the present conditions in China are rapidly becoming a serious world problem, involving the political and economic life of all nations.

Consequently, civil war in China must cease, and now is the time for united action.

1. The European Powers should suppress the export of arms and ammunition to China, and support the legally constituted Government.

2. All soldiers should serve and swear allegiance only to the Government that is working for

SHANGHAI RACES.

RESULTS OF THE SECOND DAY'S EVENTS.

Yesterday was the Shanghai Derby day, the second day of the Spring meeting. There were 56 entries for the big race, for prize money of Tls. 2,500 for the first horse, Tls. 1,000 for the next, and Tls. 500 for the third. The race, over a mile and a half, was won by Messrs. Law and Hickling's Glen Dochart. The winner was ridden by Needa. Next up was Finn, of the same stable, ridden by Springfield, with Mr. Harris' pony Le Corsaire running into third place.

The time of the race is self-explanatory—3.28 for the 1½ mile gallop. There must have been a large field and as the pari-mutuel paid only \$13.20 on the winner, according to our Shanghai correspondent, it is likely that Glen Dochart ran favourite.

There were thirteen races, and as far as can be gathered some of the results were up to:

The full results of yesterday's racing, kindly supplied us by the Hongkong Club, follow. The weights are given after each horse:

Pari-Mutuel Cup—1 mile.
Mr. Wolfe's Zizi 158 (Halmovitch) 1
Dixie's Smouldering Fire 152 (Hertzberg) 2
H.M.S.'s Victorious Venture 158 (Bairnsfather) 3

Time:—2.18.

Chucka-Za Cup—¾ mile.
Messrs. McBain's and Sokoloff's Vetroff 152 (Collaco) 1
Powhattan Club's Sahara 155 (Bowling) 2

Time:—1.32 2/5.

Eve's Election Eve 155 (Halmovitch) 3
Grand Stand Stakes—1¼ mile.
Eve's Settling Eve 158 (Halmovitch) 1

Time:—2.55 4/5.

Mr. Allen's Three Cheers 155 (McCann) 2
Messrs. Mollers Ltd. Army Light 152 (Bowling) 3

Time:—2.55 4/5.

Peking Cup—1 mile.
Mr. Day's Dare Devil 152 (Dallas) 1
Messrs. Bailey and Heard's Castle Diamond 158 (Springfield) 2

Time:—2.15 4/5.

Shanghai Derby—1½ mile.
Messrs. Law and Hickling's Glen Dochart 158 (Needa) 1
Messrs. Law and Hickling's Finn 158 (Springfield) 2

Time:—3.28.

Shanghai Stakes—1¼ mile.
Mr. Jonathon's March Tree 145 (Wells Henderson) 1
Mr. Juda's Meadow Green 165 (Juda) 2

Time:—3.31 2/5.

Shanghai Club Handicap—1¼ mile.
Mr. Day's Unquahund 158 (Dallas) 1
Mrs. Little's Alverbank 152 (Maitland) 2

Time:—2.57 2/5.

Shanghai R.C. Handicap—1¼ mile.
Mr. Inverkerthing's Bing 152 (Maitland) 1
Mr. Veltch's Bantam 149 (Needa) 2

Time:—3.01 4/5.

Sterewet Cup—1¼ mile.
Eve's Busy Bee 158 (Brand) 1
Mr. Day's New Zealand 158 (Dallas) 2

Time:—2.48 2/5.

Scurry Stakes—1 furlong.
Messrs. Law and Hickling's Glen Gyle 152 (Needa) 1
We Two's Snail Box 155 (Maitland) 2

Time:—1.56 2/5.

Tientsin Plate—1 mile.
Mr. Kingjoy's Apple Leaf 158 (Brand) 1
Mr. Dixie's Copper 153 (Harris) 2

Time:—2.13 3/5.

Hankow Handicap—1¼ mile.
Mr. Toeg's Spearmint 158 (Dallas) 1
Mr. Shenderikoff's Zohlen 161 (Jack) 2

Time:—2.45 2/5.

Wuchang Cup—¾ mile.
Mr. Kingjoy's Purple Diamond 158 (Maitland) 1
Mr. Robson's Snake Bird 152 (Brand) 2

Time:—1.37 2/5.

H's Ecarte 155 (Davis) 3

Time:—1.37 2/5.

the welfare of the country and the people.

3. All soldiers to refuse to participate in fratricidal civil war and to take up arms and serve any general, who is using them for selfish purposes.

4. All soldiers to refuse to obey any general who is disloyal to the Government and working for self-aggrandizement.

5. All citizens to refuse to supply such disloyal generals and their troops with food or money.

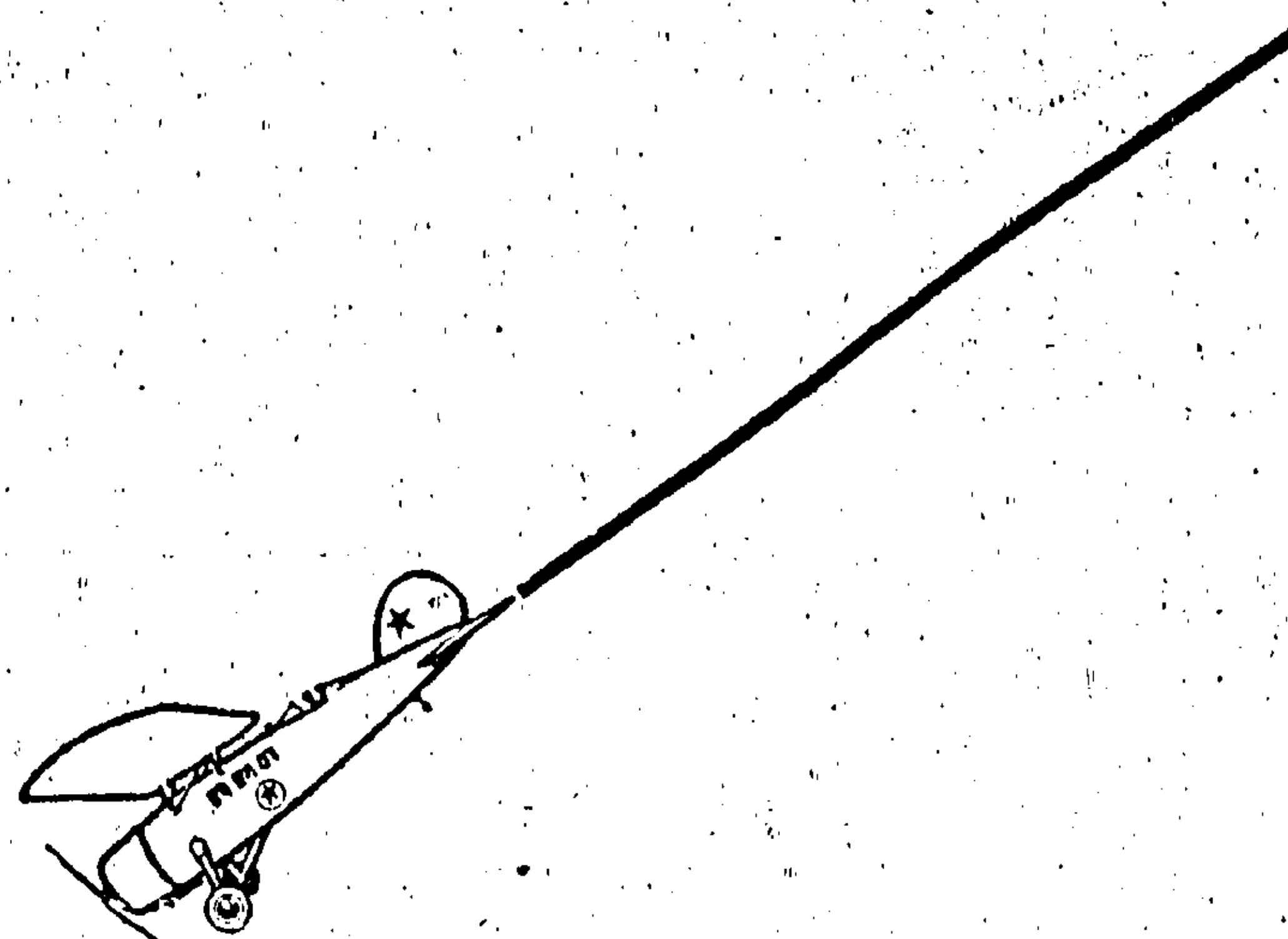
6. All soldiers to be educated and taught the true principles of patriotism and loyalty to the Government.

Therefore, the Kuomintang Party and its rival cliques should be dissolved by the Government, and all secret political parties, societies and unions must be rigorously suppressed in order to preserve peace and tranquillity.

What China needs is provincial autonomy, and a Commonwealth Government based upon that of the Republic of The United States of America.

Vox Populi, Vox Dei.
1st May, 1929.

TSE TSAN-TAI



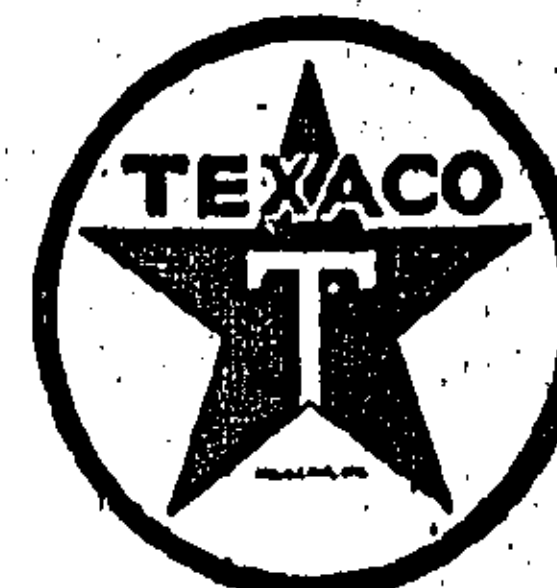
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POLICE OBSTRUCTION.

MEN GAOLED WHEN REPORTING KIDNAPPING CASE.

Shanghai, May 7. Two American Club bar boys who attempted to report the Vong kidnapping case five minutes afterwards, were put in gaol until the next morning, and their heads were knocked together, by the awakened police officer. No written report was then taken. An investigation has been launched by official quarters.

The kidnappers are demanding \$50,000 as ransom.—Our Own Correspondent.

Our correspondent reported on May 4 that Vong Shi-zhang, the caterer to the American Club and to the Camdrome, was returning to his home in an alley near the Central Police Station when a car containing three gunmen appeared on the scene and made off with him. A bar-boy who witnessed the affair was threatened not to divulge what he saw.

The police, however, made nine arrests, and of these, two have admitted their guilt, saying that Vong has been hidden on a boat, which so far has not been traced.

A year ago, Vong escaped while being kidnapped.

WANCHAI ARMED RAID.

RESIDENCE ENTERED IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

A Chinese residence, No. 6, Lee Tung Street, second floor, Wanchai, was entered by two armed robbers yesterday afternoon shortly after three o'clock, when all the occupants, mostly women, were "held up" and the premises looted. According to a report to the Police, Chan Ah Sop, 23, a woman in the house, saw the robbers enter through the door, which was apparently open at the time. The men ordered the victims not to raise an alarm, and proceeded to ransack the place, staying about half an hour. No violence was used.

The men made off with bank notes to the value of \$56, a gold ring, a gold wrist watch and other jewellery the total haul being \$204 in value.

Shanghai, May 7.

A message from Tainan states that Chen Tiao-yuan arrived yesterday afternoon and is proceeding to Tainan on May 7 with his staff to assume charge of all provincial affairs.—Reuter.

TRIAL OF K.O.S.B. CORPORAL.

MAJOR OGILVIE QUESTIONED ON P.R.I. SYSTEM.

The District Court Martial investigating alleged frauds by Corporal Hendrickson was continued yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Strellett cross-examined Major Ogilvie and in reply to questions witness stated that the P. R. I. clerk was appointed by the Commanding Officer and that the P.R.I. clerk was a Government clerk.

In his appointment officially recognised? How many clerks would there be available?—One, an orderly room sergeant.

Officially there is only one who can be recognised outside the battalion as orderly room sergeant?—Yes.

But for the purposes of regimental uses there is no limit to the number which a battalion may employ for its own uses?—Yes.

Official Appointment? Does that amount to an official appointment under King's Regulations, an appointment which has certain definite duties under military law?—It may not be laid down in King's Regulations but it is still an official appointment.

I gather that you agree that it is not an appointment under the regulations?—Yes.

To the Judge Advocate: I am trying to show that this is not a recognised appointment, although it may have been one which was convenient for the battalion. But for the purposes of military law there are certain established regulations set up relating to official duties.

To witness: Is this appointment under K.R. 255 or not?—It is not an appointment laid down.

Mr. Strellett then asked witness if he had read the rules governing the management of the office of the P.R.I. Witness replied that he had and was then asked whether there were any other rules which he knew of governing the same matter, and replied that he knew of none.

As far as you know and as far as your office is concerned that is the only book you can quote?—Yes.

Is there anything in this book relating to the appointment of a clerk in the P.R.I. office?—There is not.

Let me put it to you generally. Is there anything anywhere to which you could refer to duties of a clerk in the P.R.I. office—in King's Regulations or in the other rules? Either directly or by implication?—The clerk has certain duties to perform.

Are they certain?—Yes.

The Judge Advocate here interposed asking Mr. Strellett whether it really mattered if the appointment were governed by regulations or not. Did Mr. Strellett think that a man who was irregularly employed would not be responsible on a criminal charge?

Counsel Disagrees.

Mr. Strellett replied that in such circumstances the mode of procedure would have to be different.

Judge Advocate: You don't suggest that the accused is not under military discipline?—Certainly not. But a great deal depends on the manner in which the accused should be charged, and this is not an appointment of such a character that he can be charged here.

Judge Advocate: He is charged with misappropriation of P.R.I. funds and it does not matter in what capacity he is employed.

Mr. Strellett: With due respect to the Court I submit that it does.

Judge Advocate: He is not charged with being a clerk neglecting his duties, but with putting into his own pocket a cheque which does not belong to him, and not paying the bill for which that cheque was intended.

Mr. Strellett: May I be permitted to convince the Court?

Judge Advocate: The Court are more about it than I do. But the Court does not want to hamper you—go on.

Mr. Strellett: A regimental appointment of this kind does not come under the category of King's Regulations. It is purely a regimental appointment.

To Major Ogilvie: I submit to you that there is nothing to indicate the duties of the accused but it is clearly indicated what he is not to do. Look at K.R. 1187. Does it apply to the management of the office of the P.R.I.?

Mr. Wadson: There is a new regulation—1187A.

Witness: The old one does not apply.

Mr. Strellett: The provisions of 1187 generally speaking apply to regimental funds. It says so clearly. The addition, 1187A, makes it more clear—"The officer will keep a precise record of his cash transactions...."

and "in the event of delegation of duties will appoint a subordinate commissioned officer for such duties."

Judge Advocate: Just a minute I have not got any of this down.

A Surprise.

Further cross-examined witness stated that the principal book kept in the P.R.I. office was the general book. There were certain regular receipts and certain casual ones. Some were paid by cash and some by cheque.

In regard to the cash income have you ever made any ruling or regulation?—Yes, it was supposed to be handed to me. Most of it was received by the clerk and very little came in cash.

You made it clear to him that all cash was to be paid into the bank? Judge Advocate: He said that all cash was to be paid to him.

Witness: Payment of cash into the bank was small.

Mr. Strellett: There is not one single payment of cash into the bank from January 1, 1928 to November 10, 1928. Does that surprise you? Will you tell us that you did not know that until now?—I did not know.

You tell us it was legitimate to make certain payments out of cash?

A NEW OFFICE.

TRADE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND CANADA.

The trade between Canada and Hongkong is of old standing and during recent years has been of important value. Canadian exports to this market, made up principally of wheat flour, fish and fish products, ammonium sulphate and automobiles, are shown in official trade returns as worth some \$2,000,000 per year while imports from Hongkong have been valued at only slightly less than this figure and have comprised rice, tea, oils, vegetables, furniture and other items of less importance.

It is hoped that the establishment of a Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office may lead to increases both in the figures of exports from Canada to Hongkong and in those of the trade passing in the reverse direction.

Canada is at the present time assuming an increasingly important position among the trading nations of the world. Although her total population is only placed at 10,000,000, the Dominion ranks next to the United Kingdom, United States, France and Germany, with respect to total trade; her per capita export trade is second only to that of New Zealand and during numerous recent years her favourable trade balance has been larger than that of any other country.

Col. Cosgrave, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Shanghai, who is expected to arrive by the Empress of Asia on Wednesday, and who has already made several official visits to Hongkong, will assist Mr. Sykes in completing preliminary arrangements for the opening of the new office.

Mr. and Mrs. Sykes are for the time being living at the Repulse Bay Hotel.

The value of the market for Canadian products in Hongkong, South China and the Philippine Islands has led to a decision by the Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada to open a Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office in Hongkong, with jurisdiction over these areas. Mr. Paul Sykes, who with Mrs. Sykes, arrived on s.s. Tandu, has been instructed to take charge of the new office and expects to be stationed in Hongkong for some time.

The Canadian Commercial Intelligence Service was the first of its kind in the world and dates back to 1882, when trade agents were first sent out to seek export markets for Canadian products. The service now comprises a headquarters staff in Ottawa and some thirty offices in the chief distributing centres of the world, in both British and foreign countries, including an office in Shanghai in charge of Col. L. M. Cosgrave, which formerly had jurisdiction over the South China and Hongkong areas.

ECHO OF OIL SCANDAL.

SINCLAIR GOES TO GAOL.

Washington, May 7. Mr. Harry Sinclair surrendered at the gaol yesterday evening. He arrived in a motor-car from New York, preceded and followed by other cars. Scores of flashlights exploded from a crowd of waiting photographers as Sinclair alighted and stumbled across the pavement, obviously very much affected, and disappeared inside.

This is the final act of the drama which began when Sinclair, after his sentence, exclaimed, "I do not expect to spend a day in gaol or pay a dollar fine." The affair was watched with the greatest interest by the whole country.

The newspapers print in ironical juxtaposition photographs of the District of Columbia gaol and Sinclair's million dollar mansion on Long Island.—Reuter's American Service.

Such sums as required paying in cash could be met if there was cash in hand.

There was no rule regarding the drawing of a cheque to pay these amounts?—If there was enough cash I did not need to draw a cheque. If the clerk hadn't got enough cash I would draw a cheque.

Judge Advocate: Wait a moment. The clerk is not supposed to have more than \$30 in cash at any one time.

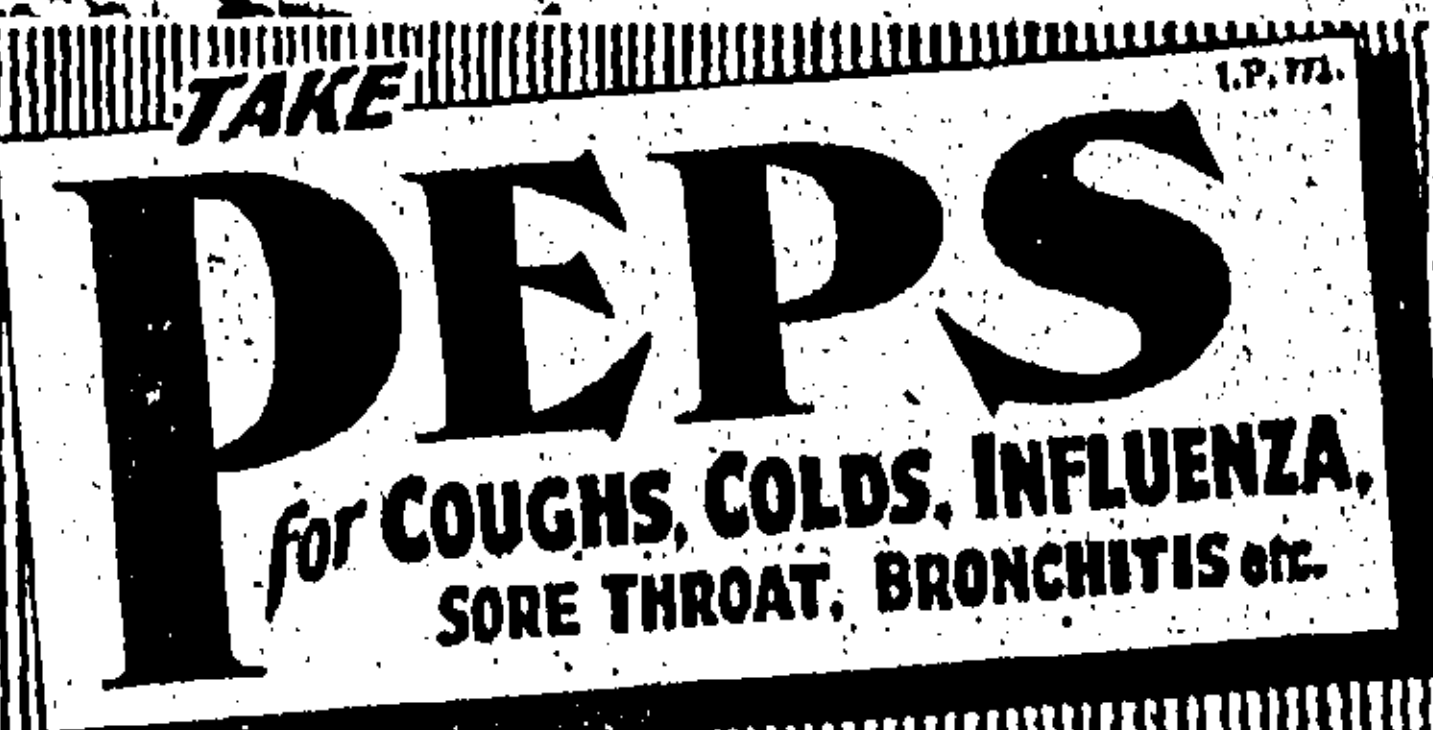
Witness: I had money in my safe. Mr. Strellett: Where it was anticipated by accused that sums greater than \$30 would be required to pay an account would it be permissible to retain more than \$30?—With my permission. Otherwise no.

To your knowledge he often had more than \$30. Even on monthly balances?—I never knew that.

Do you go as far as that?—Yes. Except on certain occasions when I gave him permission.

Were there certain times during the course of last year when you went into the question of cash in hand and required him to keep cash for any specific purposes?—I can't say.

The Court adjourned until this morning.



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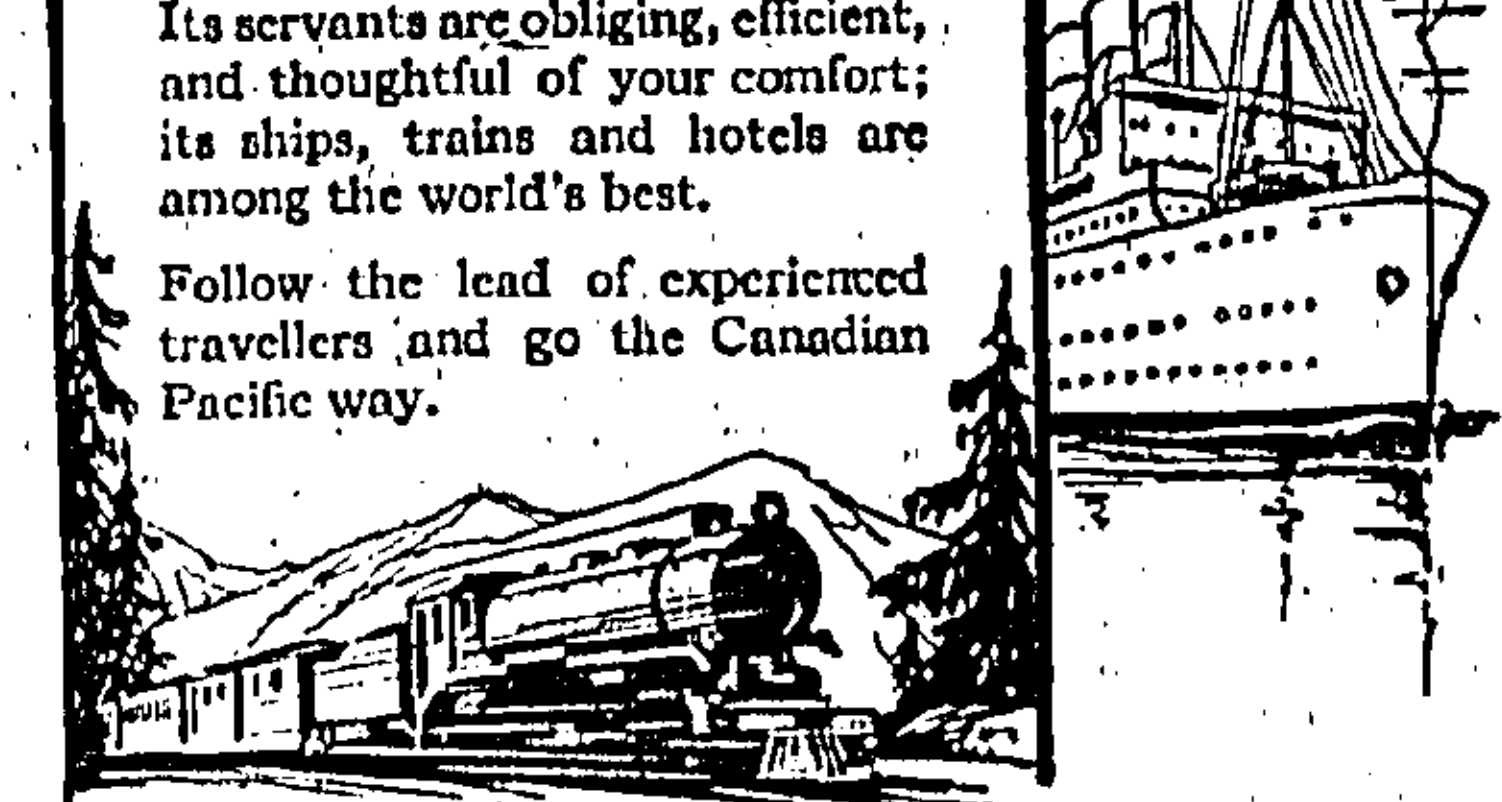
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THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

WORK OF DISTRIBUTING THE GOSPELS.

The value of the Bible in the home and abroad was discussed at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held last evening at the Helena May Institute. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Duppuy presided over a large attendance.

Dr. J. H. Montgomery, who succeeded Dr. Sanders in the hon. treasurer'ship of the Auxiliary, delivered an interesting address on "The Bible in the World." He spoke of the great scope of the work of the Society, which had developed from an idea originated at a meeting, held in 1802, of the Religious Tract Society of London. Starting out with only one thousand copies, the circulation of the Bible was fostered and extended to Wales, then to Scotland and to Ireland, where its introduction in the vernacular was especially welcomed.

A natural step forward was the extension of the circulation overseas, and the speaker gave a fascinating insight into the work of the Society when he quoted figures of sales which running into millions, had been largely brought about by the conversion of the word of the Bible into almost every tongue or dialect that was known to mankind. In this connection he paid a tribute to the splendid work of the translators, who had surmounted every linguistic difficulty and reduced to popular form the contents of the Gospels without departing from the faithful interpretation of their spirit.

The dissemination of the word of the Bible was effected by the Society in every clime, it flourished in every clime, but what was far more important, the soil in which it was transplanted was the human heart.

The circulation of the Bible under the auspices of the Society had amounted to 4,219,000 copies in the case of China, its need in the Chinese home being fully appreciated. A significant fact was that an increasing demand should come from non-Christians.

In the Home.

Mrs. H. Davies, of Canton, who also spoke of the value of the Bible in the home, traced the present weakness of parental influence to the lack of Bible study in the home. In the course of her address, Mrs. Davies conjured up such intimate pictures as that depicted by Burns "The Cotter's Saturday Night," in stressing the importance of a place for the Bible in the home.

Both speakers were warmly applauded.

The report and accounts, which had been circulated amongst supporters of the Auxiliary, were adopted, the secretary briefly referring to the activities of the past year. In this connection, the Provincial Secretary referred to the kindness of the Press in its frequent references to the work of the Society, and he voiced the appreciation of the Auxiliary.

Dr. Montgomery also reported on the financial side of the work. He mentioned that he had found his first year's stewardship disappointing in that there was an appreciable decrease of funds, but attributed this to the absence of a large number of collectors.

Amongst those present were the Rev. Frank Short, secretary of the

TAI LEE AGROUND.

FIRST TRIP TO CANTON AFTER FEW YEARS.

Switched back on to the Canton run after running to Hongkong from Hongkong for the last few years, the a.s. Tai Lee has not met with success on her first trip, according to a report from Canton, which states that she has grounded opposite the Lee Mo Poon Tong wharf there.

She left Hongkong at 10.30 p.m. on Monday and on approaching Canton the firing of long strings of crackers and the beating of drums announced her return to that run. The tide at that time was low and the currents strong. She drew up near her wharf at about 7.50 a.m.; but was drifted by the current in the "train ferry." She became stranded on these rocks and despite the efforts of two tugs, refused to budge.

The passengers as well as the cargo were taken off by launches summoned for that purpose, but even with this weight off, the ship remained on the rocks.

When the Falshan, which arrived from Canton yesterday afternoon, passed the Tai Lee early in the morning she was still hard and fast. At that time, tugs were still at work trying to get her off but as far as they were not meeting with success. According to an expert opinion, however, the Tai Lee should be able to refloat at high tide. She is under the command of Capt. Bousfield.

NEW TO THE PORT.

DUTCH VESSEL'S FIRST VISIT TO HONGKONG.

Entering the port for the first time at 8 a.m. yesterday, the a.s. Sipora is a Dutch vessel owned by the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij, for whom the Java China Japan Line are the local agents. She was engaged by the building at Samarinda on April 30, and left there for Hongkong with about 700 tons of coal for this port and another 1,000 tons for Canton.

She leaves for Canton this morning to discharge her cargo of coal. Her master is Capt. S. Hoover who has under him a crew of seven Europeans and 50 Asians.

Built in 1925 at Schiedam by the Wilton's E. and Sluipweg Co., she is a steel screw steamer of 2,664 gross tonnage and 941 net tonnage, her first name being Thay Gwan. Registered at Batavia under the Dutch flag, her dimensions are length 254.9 feet, breadth 37.3 feet and depth 16.5 feet. She was engaged by the building and is capable of developing 202 N.H.P.

PASSENGER FIGURES.

MORE DEPARTURES THAN ARRIVALS LAST WEEK.

Departures again exceeded the arrivals for the week ending May 4, according to the official figures issued by the Harbour Office. The departures by ocean-going steamers exceeded the arrivals by 3,150, but the arrivals were higher in the other two items.

Details follow:

	Arr.	Dep.
Ocean-Going vessels	14,280	17,479
River Steamers	28,910	27,765
Junks and Launches	713	378
and 50 Asians	43,912	46,612

Hongkong Auxiliary, the Rev. Mr. Burkyall, provincial Secretary, from Canton, Rev. Mr. R. J. Gould, Rev. Wells and others.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

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Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th May, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 20th May, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1929.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
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CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's Vessel "IXION" From VICTORIA, SEATTLE and VANCOUVER via JAPAN.

are hereby notified that the cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 4th May.

Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th May, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 10th May, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1929.

THE HANGCHOW BLAZE.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE DAMAGE DONE.

Shanghai, May 7. The conflagration at Hangchow has done damage to the extent of Tls. 20,000,000, of which only a tenth is covered by insurance.

Two hundred buildings were destroyed in five hours, with a south wind blowing. Martial law has been declared in the area.

The fire was due to an overturned stove in 19, Shean Road, and rapidly spread. Among the buildings burned down are, the Stamp Tax Bureau, the Medical College, and the Huishang Girls College.—Our Own Correspondent.

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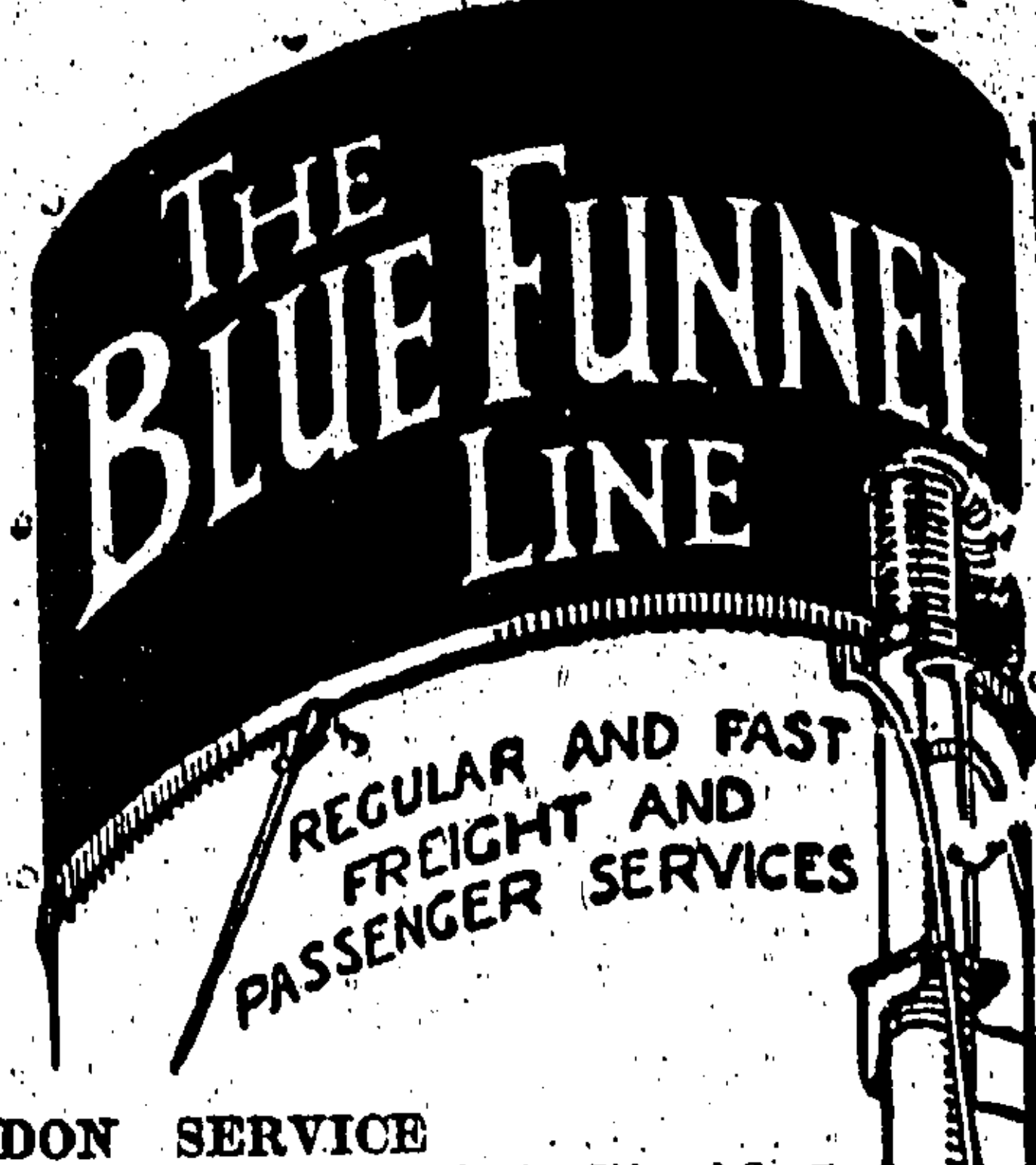
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Tsuayama Maru (Calla Boston) ... Sunday, 12th May.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.
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BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE ... £75.0.0.

NEXT SAILINGS
OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.

From Hongkong
S.S. "FIUME" Sails hence on or about 14th May.
S.S. "VENEZIA" Sails from Calcutta 23rd May.
HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.
From Hongkong
S.S. "ROSANDRA" Sails hence on or about 25th May.
M.V. "ROMOLO" Sails hence on or about 28th May.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMVOLOSI" Sails from Calcutta 4th June.
Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong
For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
Telephone Central 1030.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per a.s. Siberia Maru from San Francisco and way ports on May 7.—
Mrs. M. Whalen, Mr. Edwin W. Sharpe, Mrs. Anna E. Sharpe, Miss Rosa Pont, Mr. R. R. Figuhr, Mrs. M. B. Figuhr, Master R. A. Figuhr, Miss W. J. Figuhr, Mr. Hector A. Hess, Mrs. Hess, Mr. and Mrs. Li Sriyatta, Miss Poe Sriyatta, Mr. and Mrs. Vincente Orda, Miss Norma Orda, Mr. A. E. Shiffner, Mr. Henry Girouard, Mrs. S. M. Lunnis, Mrs. Chan Feng Ming, Mr. Chui Yei Ming, Mr. Wong Se Sun, Mrs. Chiyoko Tanaka, Miss Kaniko Tanaka, Mr. and Mrs. Fung Holap, Master Kan Chu Ning, Miss Kan Sa Ping, Miss Kan Lin Chau, Mrs. Kan So Shee, Miss Getehon Renald, Miss Ruth Clayton, Mr. Alfred Richard Osborn, Mrs. Bertha Osborn, Master Alfred C. Osborn, Mr. Helmut John.
Per a.s. Taitung from Australian ports on May 7.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Linden, Mrs. C. and Miss C. Kingsbury, Dr. and Mrs. J. Harris, Mr. J. G. Lamond, Mrs. E. F. and Miss E. F. Cantor, Mr. and Mrs. L. Abraham, Mr. H. Williams, Mrs. J. Collob, Major A. C. Barry, Mrs. Bruce Burge, Mrs. G. Moore, Mr. J. R. L. Calder, Mrs. I. E. Sutherland, Miss Armstrong, Mr. J. Weil, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Abertson, Miss E. M. Hooper, Miss S. D. Hooper, Mrs. T. A. Playfair, Miss Playfair, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Nilsson, Mr. T. M. Sheehan, Mr. J. J. McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Richmond, Mr. Wingrove, Mr. Vickers.

DEPARTED.

Per A. M. liner President Jackson from Hongkong for San Francisco on May 7th.—Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Buckley, Mr. W. C. Finn, Miss Hope Borden, Miss Rosalie A. Cheney, Mr. Raymond Crichton, Miss Anna S. Van Klyn, Mr. Stuart Le Vussore, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Lee R. Brown, Mrs. Thos. E. Hunt, Mr. Frederick Platten, Mr. Frank Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Ray L. Law, Miss Virginia A. Malone, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Ostdahl, Miss May Ostdahl, Mr. Ho Leung, Mr. Y. Cheung, Mr. Yuen Ahn, Mr. Y. Ko Shor, Mr. De La Pommeraye, Mr. R. O. Bolger, Mr. H. Boocock, Mrs. H. L. Smith, Mr. H. Smith, Miss C. Y. Chan, Mr. Kurt Mirpert, Mr. Lai Hin Hon, Mr. H. E. McGowan, Mr. Chen Men Wee, Mr. K. H. Fung, Mr. Y. C. Chen, Mr. P. Kahn, Mr. Buckland Wong, Mr. Chen Chy, Mr. Shing Shan Wong, Mr. W. P. Wilson, Mr. O. N. Lie, Comdr and Mrs. W. L. Crut, Mrs. Theo A. Winkler, Mr. Ah Wah, Miss R. O. Eakin, Mr. Li Kai Ying, Mrs. R. Barkowit, Mr. Hom Fook Wah, Mrs. Hom Dour Shee, Mr. C. W. T. Barker, Mrs. Ella McDalton, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Ashby, Mr. and Mrs. H. Culliford, Mr. C. Noble, Miss Noble, Capt. J. Mico, Mr. Harry W. Miller, Mr. P. Phelps, Mr. Toshitaka Ichimori, Mrs. Hidoko Ichimori, Mr. Akira Ichimori, Miss Sumiko Ichimori, Miss Takako Ichimori, Miss A. Gerner, Mrs. M. Gerner, Mr. G. G. Gerson, Mr. W. C. Livingstone, Miss Helen E. Reed, Mrs. Wm. F. Simmonds, Mr. Elmer F. Smith, Mr. S. Sutherland, Hon and Mrs. Ira W. Statton, Mr. Yee Wah Bang, Mr. Y. T. Wong, Mr. Lo Shin Ki, Mr. G. F. McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. Nesty, Mr. G. C. Friedman, Mr. F. Bunann, Miss E. Aubrey, Miss M. L. Wu, Mr. O. Hechtel, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Haslett, Mrs. Taze Shi, Mr. Kwok Shiu Chun, Mr. M. Tong, Mr. C. O. Chan, Mr. and Mrs. Shun Lip Leong, Mr. J. E. Nixon, Dr. R. J. Wong, Mr. Kam Yin Yau, Mr. Lawrence Chu, Mrs. Arthur Everleigh, Miss Dorothy Everleigh, Mr. A. E. Goodrich, Mr. K. L. Wong, Mr. H. A. Stout, Miss E. W. Shay, Rev. and Mrs. A. Bassett, Miss Doris Bassett, Miss Carol Bassett, Mr. Victor G. Rahn, Mr. H. T. O. Lagatt, Mrs. E. S. Toker, Mr. Welbraham Lee and Mr. and Mrs. Grant.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, AND BOMBAY.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental, American and South African Ports.

The Steamship.

"KIDDERPORE" carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port on or about Thursday, 9th May, 1929, at Noon taking cargo for the above Ports.
Silk, Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.
Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared. For further Particulars, Apply to:—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1929.

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN.

(HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE.)

From AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN and GENOA.
The Steamship
"ZOSMA" having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 15th May, 1929, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 14th May, 1929, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, Hongkong.
Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, General Agents.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1929.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON, STRAITS AND PHILIPPINES.

The Steamship, "BENVORLICH"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared within 7 days including date of arrival, will be subject to rent. All claims must be sent to the undersigned before the Thursday the 10th May, 1929, or they will not be recognized. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the consignees, and the Company's Surveyor Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10.00 a.m. on Monday, the 13th May, 1929. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. No fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
L. LESDOS, Agent.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1929.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1929.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

The Steamship, "SPHINX"

Arrived Hongkong on Tuesday, the 7th May, 1929, from MARSEILLES, &c.

Consignees of Cargo by the above named steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed. Goods not cleared within 7 days including date of arrival, will be subject to rent. All claims must be sent to the undersigned before the Thursday the 10th May, 1929, or they will not be recognized. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the consignees, and the Company's Surveyor Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10.00 a.m. on Monday, the 13th May, 1929. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. No fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
L. LESDOS, Agent.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1929.

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L. LESDOS, Agent.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1929.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.
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L. LESDOS, Agent.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1929.

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L. LESDOS, Agent.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1929.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship, "BENCURACHAN"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 27th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1929.

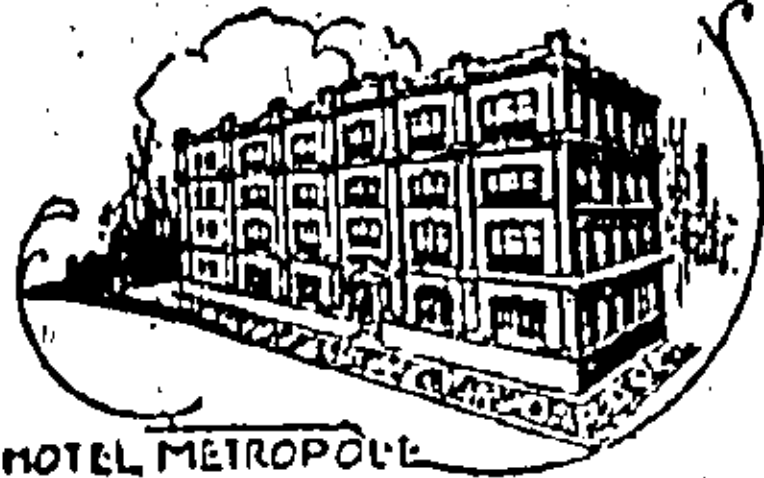
THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG
PENINSULA HOTEL:
HONGKONG HOTEL: REPULSE BAY HOTEL:
PEAK HOTEL
AND
SHANGHAI
ASTOR HOUSE: PALACE HOTEL:
MAJESTIC HOTEL:
HOTELS
LIMITED.
In association with the Grand Hotel
Des Wagons Lits, Peking.

HOTEL METROPOLE

Central, Convenience, Com-
fort, Good Meals & Moderate
rates.

HOTEL BOA VISTA, MACAO.
Ideal Place for week ends.



KOWLOON HOTEL

KOWLOON.

Under the Personal Supervision and
Attention of

Mr. & Mrs. H. J. WHITE.
Phone Nos. Cables "KOWLOTEL"
K. 608 & K. 609. Hongkong.

PALACE HOTEL.

Tel. Kowloon No. 3. Tel. Address: PALACE.

UNDER ENTIRELY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
A first class Residential and Tourist Hotel with all the conveniences
of a Home.
Bar and three Billiard Tables; two in New Billiard Saloon.
Moderate Terms: Families specially catered for.
MRS. J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietress.
Hotel newly renovated.

EUROPE HOTEL

SINGAPORE

After dinner
dancing every
Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday.

Grill

THE EUROPE HOTEL LTD.
Arthur E. Odell, Managing-Director.

RUNNYMEDE HOTEL LTD.,—PENANG

(Incorporated in the Straits Settlements.)

LARGEST BALLROOM IN THE STRAITS.
Overlooking the Sea.

Hot and Cold Running Water. Modern Sanitary System
Highest Quality Catering. European Chef.

PRODUCTS DIRECT FROM LONDON MARKET.
CABLES:—"RUNNYMEDE." WILLIAM HAROLD PERRY—Manager

DELAY IN CHARGE. "LADIES MUST DRESS."

EXPLAINED BY EUROPEAN SERGEANT.

A Chinese was charged on re-
mand before Mr. E. W. Hamilton
this morning with larceny from
the person of another Chinese in
Yee Foo Street, on Sunday night.
He was the man who, on being
brought up before the Court yes-
terday, complained of an unnece-
ssary delay on the part of the
police in proceeding with the
charge. Displaying an intimate
knowledge of Court routine, he
had pointed out that he should
have been brought before the
Court within 24 hours of his
arrest.

A European Sergeant from the
West Point Police Station was
called this morning to reply to
this allegation. The officer said
that the delay resulted from an
effort made to locate a witness,
who, in the end, never turned up.
His Worship then inflicted a
sentence of three months' hard

ENTERTAINING FILM AT THE QUEEN'S.

"Ladies Must Dress," the cur-
rent film at the Queen's Theatre,
is quite an entertaining picture of
the bright and breezy order, with
plenty of romance for those who
like it. There is nothing very
novel in the theme, which has to
do with the advantages and dis-
advantages of "dressing up," but
there is a good deal of healthy
humour, in which respect some of
the titlings are particularly funny.
Virginia Valli has the lead and
she plays it well, whilst she gets
good support from Nancy Carroll,
Lawrence Gray, Hallam Cooley
and Earle Fox.

Besides the main film, there is
a news reel, a funny Aesop's
Fable and an "Our Gang" comedy,
so that there is plenty of variety
in the programme.

A CHILD VICTIM OF ASSASSINS.

LITHUANIAN PREMIER'S SON
DIES OF WOUNDS.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

Kovno, May 7.
Another death has occurred as
the result of the dastardly attempt
on the life of M. Valdemaras, the
Prime Minister of Lithuania.
As reported yesterday, seven
bullets were fired by the four men
involved in the attempted
assassination and four of them
took effect, the Premier's A.D.C.
being killed instantly, his two sons
being wounded, and a young girl
in the vicinity being hit acciden-
tally.

The Premier's stepson, who is
ten years of age, but had accom-
panied M. Valdemaras to the
theatre, received ten wounds in
the intestines from a single bullet,
but an operation immediately per-
formed has proved successful.

His adopted son, seven years of
age, received still more serious
wounds, and he passed away to-
day.

The young girl who was hit
suffered only slight wounds.

It is learned that three of the
men fired revolvers and one threw
a hand-grenade. Two small hand-
grenades were afterwards found
in the vicinity.

After seeing the A.D.C. fall, the
men fled and escaped in the crowd.
Many arrests have since been
effected.—*Reuter.*

BOMBAY MILL STRIKE PEACE MOVE.

GOVERNOR DECIDES TO TAKE STRONG LINE.

Bombay, May 7.
Sir Frederick Sykes, the
Governor, has called a round-table
conference to deal with the textile
strike.

The Millowners' Association
states that the situation has im-
proved and that 35,000 operatives
have now returned to work.

The Textile Trade Union, how-
ever, claims that the strike is
extending.

Later.

It is understood that the confer-
ence convened by Sir Frederick
Sykes has broken down.

It is also reported that the
Governor has informed the confer-
ence that the Trade Disputes
Act will be enforced to-morrow.

This means that the dispute will
immediately be submitted to a con-
ciliation board, and that decision
of the Board will be binding on
both parties.—*Reuter.*

OLYMPIA MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

THE ROYAL TANK CORPS TO PARTICIPATE.

London, May 7.
Among the new features in this
year's Royal Military Tournament
at Olympia will be a display by the
Royal Tank Corps, who will par-
ticipate for the first time, and by
marine buglers and light infantry.

The Tournament, which is one
of the most picturesque "annuals"
in London, is held in aid of
Service charities. H.M. the Queen
will attend the opening per-
formance.—*British Wireless.*

CHEAP ELECTRICITY.

AVAILABLE FOR PRACTICAL LY ALL BRITAIN.

London, May 7.
Schemes of the Electricity Com-
missioners for the supply of elec-
tricity in bulk, which have actual-
ly been adopted by the Central
Electricity Board set up under the
Electricity Supply Act of 1926,
cover 62 per cent. of the country's
total area and nearly 75 per cent.
of the population.

By means of the Grid system of
main transmission, cheap elec-
tricity will be available in prac-
tically every part of Great Britain.
—*British Wireless.*

THE UNEMPLOYED.

WHAT THE LATEST FIGURES REVEAL.

London, May 7.
The Secretary to the Ministry
of Labour states that on April
28th there were on the registers
of the Labour Exchanges a total
of 1,163,800 unemployed. This
total was 20,078 more than the
week before and 27,797 more than
the year before.

Comprising this total were
907,100 men and 30,400 girls.
—*British Wireless.*

BRILLIANT START BY HAMMOND.

DOUBLE CENTURY IN
FIRST GAME.

HOBBS ALSO DISPLAYS FINE
FORM WITH BAT.

RAIN INTERFERENCE.

London, May 7.
Walter Hammond, the brilliant
Gloucester cricketer, fresh from
his triumphs in Australia, has
started the present season in
startling fashion. "Playing against
Warwickshire at Birmingham in
the county championship," he
scored a "double century" and was
undefeated when Mr. B. H. Lyon
declared.

All matches, however, were
interrupted by heavy rains, though
the new rule regarding the
wickets, if it is operating, does not
appear to have checked the rate of
scoring.

Seven first-class matches were
concluded to-day, including four
county games.

The principal individual per-
formances were:

Batting.
Hammond (Gloucester) 238
Ducat (Surrey) 171
M. Stiddle (S. Africa) 169
Hobbs (Surrey) 157
Oldroyd (Yorkshire) 147
Smith (Warwick) 109
Gunn (Notts) 109

Not Out.
Bowling.
Tyldesley R. (Lancs.) 7 for 31
Tate (Sussex) 6 for 60

HAMMOND'S MATCH.

Brilliant Batting At
Birmingham.

After his magnificent cricket in
Australia, greater interest than
ever will attach to the doing of
Walter Hammond, and at Bir-
mingham, he began the season in
superb style hitting 238 runs and
defying the Warwickshire bowlers
resources throughout the innings.
Gloucester batted only once, en-
forcing a follow-on, but the inter-
ruption prevented a victory, points
being obtained from a first-innings
win. The scores were:—

Gloucester: 493 for 8 wks.
(decl.)
Warwick: 295 and 76 for 0
wks.

Gloucester batted first and some
fast scoring was seen when Ham-
mond went out. He hit freely
all round the wicket, scoring with
delightful ease.

A sound display by Smith, who
scored 109, saved Warwick in their
first innings.

MATCH ABANDONED.

M.C.C. Have to Chance to Bat.

The M.C.C. match against York-
shire at Lord's was a failure and
the match was abandoned after
Yorkshire had compiled the big
score of 359 runs for 5 wickets.
The principal contributor was
Oldroyd, who scored 147 runs,
and thus obtained his second cen-
tury in successive matches and
innings.

BIG SCORE AT THE OVAL.

Hobbs and Ducat in Form.

Hobbs also scored a century in
his first match on returning from
Australia. He partnered Ducat in
a big stand for Surrey against
Hampshire, but rain prevented the
Oval team from obtaining the
benefit of their hitting. The
match was drawn and points will
be shared, the scores being:

Surrey: 490 for 6 wks.
(decl.)
Hampshire: 142 for 8 wks.

Hobbs made 154, while Ducat
scored 171.

Hampshire had a bad time, but
two wickets remained when
stumps were finally drawn.

FIRST INNINGS WIN.

Fine Bowling by Richard
Tyldesley.

Brilliant bowling by R. Tyldesley
enabled Lancashire to secure first
innings points against Northamp-
tonshire. The game was played
at Manchester, and scoring was
low.

Lancashire: 280.
Northants: 192.

No. Lancashire batsman was
particularly prominent
Tyldesley took seven Northamp-
tonshire wickets for 31 runs, a
little over four runs apiece.

SOUTH AFRICAN TOUR.

Strong Batting Again.

The strength of the South
African batting was illustrated at
Leicester, where the visitors
made 346 runs and declared.

AMERICAN TARIFF INCREASES.

REPUBLICAN PROPOSALS NOW
INTRODUCED.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

Washington, May 7.
Substantial increases are pro-
posed in the new Republican
Tariff Revision Bill, which has
been introduced in the House of
Representatives.

The changes include the follow-
ing:
An increase of 0.8 of a cent per
lb. on raw sugar, excepting Cuban,
which will be 0.64 of a cent per lb.
An increase of 1.11 cent per lb.
on refined sugar, except Cuban,
which will be 0.89 of a cent.

Long staple cotton will remain
on the free list.
Raw wool (raw content)
imports will be increased three
cents per lb.

The rate of brown rice will be
1½ cents per lb., instead of 1¼
cents.

The rates on partially manu-
factured silk and silk noils will
remain unaltered.

Cotton Yarns.

The proposed new rate for
unbleached cotton yarn, of
numbers not exceeding 90's, will
be five per cent. ad valorem, and
additionally three-tenths of one
per cent. for each number.

Cotton yarn of numbers exceed-
ing 90 will carry a rate of 32 per
cent. ad valorem.

The rate on bleached cotton, of
numbers not exceeding 90's, will
be 10 per cent. ad valorem, and
additionally three-tenths of one per
cent. for each number.

For cotton yarn (bleached), of
yarn exceeding 90's, the rate will
be 37 per cent. ad valorem.

The rates on cotton cloth range
from 10 to 16 per cent. ad valorem,
with percentage additions for
each number whereby the yarns
composing the cloth exceed 90.

It is proposed to retain the 25
per cent. duty on motor cars, with
an additional duty to 90 per cent.
in the case of countries, like Bri-
tain, which imposed over 42 per
cent. duties on American cars.

The Bill will be referred back
to the Ways and Means Committee
for approval. The majority of
the members of this Committee
are likely to adopt the Bill, not-
withstanding Democrat protests.
—*Reuter's American Service.*

RAID ON SHANGHAI GAMBLERS.

OVER A HUNDRED ARRESTS MADE.

Shanghai, May 8.
The Municipal Police yesterday
raided a gambling den in Shantung
Road and arrested no fewer than
160 Chinese. The raid was made
at 9 p.m.

All the arrested men were taken
to the Police Station, the charge-
room of which soon became crowd-
ed with relatives coming forward
with bail money.—*Our Own Cor-
respondent.*

NEW SHIPPING SERVICE.

Brussels, May 7.
The Royal Belgian Lloyd Line
will begin in August a new month-
ly service between Antwerp and
the Far East.—*Reuter.*

They almost forced a victory, but
at the close of play, Leicesters
were 45 runs on in their second
innings with three wickets to fall.
The scores were:

Leicester: 208.
South Africa: 354 for 8
(decl.)
Leicester: 191 for 7 wks.

Stiddle scored 169 (not out) for
South Africa.

A GREAT FIGHT.

Notts go Out for Victory.

Notts, playing at home to
Sussex, made a splendid effort to
force a victory after obtaining a
lead of 72 on the first innings,
and might easily have lost. Sus-
sex were 51 runs in arrears with
three wickets in hand when stumps
were drawn, the scores being:

Notts: 260.
Sussex: 188.
Notts: 147 for 2 wks.
Sussex: 168 for 7 wks.

G. Gunn made 109 in Notts'
first innings, while Maurice Tate
took 6 wickets for 60 runs.

Oxford Draw.

Oxford University and Kent drew
at Oxford, Kent being in a strong
position. Kent made 257, Hill-
Wood taking 5 wickets for 79 runs.
Oxford were dismissed for 142,
and Kent made 128 for 2
wickets when stumps were drawn.
—*Reuter.*

WILLIAM FOX presents

LADIES MUST DRESS



THE laughter
romance of
a girl who found
that dress makes
the woman and
captures the
man!

"The Battle Cry of Women Who Have Nothing to Wear"

VIRGINIA VALLI

LAWRENCE GRAY-EARLE FOXE-HALLAM COOLEY

Story by VICTOR HEERMAN Scenario by REGINALD MORRIS

VICTOR HEERMAN Production

AT THE
QUEEN'S FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20

LAUGHS-THRILLS-PATHOS

A lavish picturization
of James Forbes
great play which had
a sensational run on
Broadway!

The CHORUS LADY with Margaret Livingston

Also
WONG WON SANG CHINESE
ILLUSIONIST

AT THE
WORLD FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 5.15 & 9.20.
2.30 & 7.15. Chinese Picture, "The Girl General" Part I.

A HILARIOUS SCREEN VERSION OF THE
GREAT NEW YORK STAGE SUCCESS!

THE AWFUL TRUTH

With

AGNES AYRES

WARNER BAXTER, W. FRED BRYSON

THE amusing comedy of a young couple
who decided they needed a divorce
only a few hours after the wedding bells
had ceased ringing!

AT THE
STAR FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 5.30 & 9.20.